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BAY STATE ENVOY IS OFF TONIGHT TO AID QUAKE VICTIMS

Edmund Billings and Wife Sail From New York Tuesday for the Devastated District.

U. S. IS GENEROUS

Congress Votes Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars in Cash and Supplies for the Survivors.

Edmund Billings, representative of the Massachusetts Italian Relief Committee leaves Boston at midnight tonight, sailing early Tuesday in the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse from New York.

Mrs. Billings will accompany her husband, who carries with him credentials from the state department to the American ambassador at Rome; credentials from the Massachusetts Italian Relief Committee and from the Governor of Massachusetts; special letters of introduction from the American Red Cross Society to the Italian Red Cross Society and a letter of introduction from Thomas M. Mulry, president of the Immigrant Savings Bank of New York.

Mr. Billings represented Massachusetts during the San Francisco earthquake and directed the spending of the Bay State contribution. He is therefore well qualified to carry out successfully his present commission.

The committee regard it as very fortunate that Mrs. Billings is able to give her services also. Mrs. Billings has had herself much experience in relief work, especially in connection with the Chelsea conflagration, and may be counted upon most admirably to supplement the work of her husband.

It was announced that through the courtesy of its agent, Gustav Schwab of New York, that the North German Lloyd Steamship Company had provided free transportation for Mr. and Mrs. Billings on their errand of mercy. A vote of thanks to the steamship company and to its agent was promptly passed by the Massachusetts Italian relief committee.

Letters already received by the committee prove the necessity of some responsible Massachusetts agent on the spot, who shall make it his particular concern to act as intermediary between Italian citizens of Massachusetts and their relatives and friends in the stricken district in Italy.

Letters have also been received by the committee in regard to citizens of Massachusetts traveling at the time of the disaster in Southern Italy and Sicily. Mr. Billings was instructed by the committee to give special attention to all such cases.

The Massachusetts Italian relief committee met in the council chamber at the state house today with the honorary president, Governor Guild, in the chair. The Governor announced the receipt of the following telegram:

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 3, 1909.

Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., Boston:

Your telegram of the second advising me of the transmission by cable of fifty thousand dollars from Massachusetts for the Italian Red Cross is received. It is most gratifying to hear of such generosity.

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

Congress Gives Quake Victims Nearly Million

WASHINGTON—The first thing done in both houses of Congress today upon their resumption of business after the holidays was to listen to the reading of the President's special message asking for relief for the earthquake sufferers in Italy.

The House acted upon the President's recommendations immediately and passed a bill appropriating $500,000 in cash and the supplies on board the naval supply ships Celtic and Culgoa, valued at $300,000.

The House then listened to the reading of the President's special message on the secret service.

The President's earthquake message was referred by the Senate to the committee on appropriations. Senator Hale said the committee would at once hold an informal meeting and prepare a suitable measure, which would be reported later in the day. He requested that adjournment should be deferred until action could be taken.

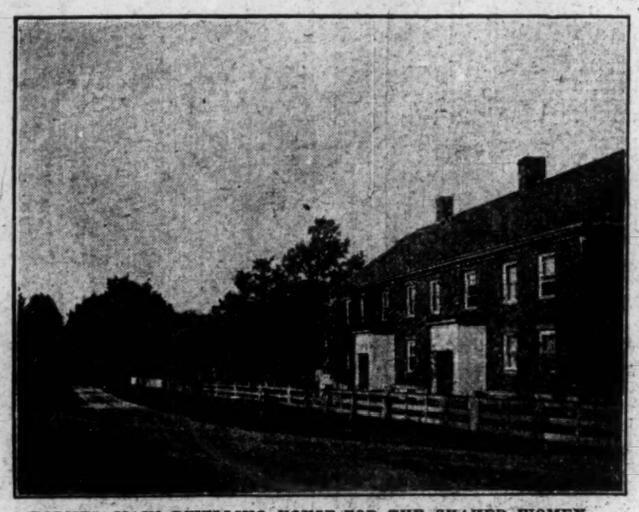
Following is the President's message to Congress:

"The appalling calamity which has befallen the people of Italy is followed by distress throughout a wide region among many thousands who have escaped with life, but whose shelter and food and means of living are destroyed. The ordinary machinery for supplying the wants of civilized communities is paralyzed and an exceptional emergency exists, which demands that the obligations of humanity shall regard no limit of national lines.

"The immense debt of civilization to Italy; the warm and steadfast friendship between that country and our own; the affection for their native land felt by

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Shaker Village of Shirley to Be State School for Boys



FORMER MAIN DWELLING HOUSE FOR THE SHAKER WOMEN.
This structure, built in 1793, will be the administration building for the new industrial school.

Property of Passing Community Taken As Institution Where Wayward Lads Will Be Taught Trades.

BUILT CENTURY AGO

Inmates Will Live in Dormitory Quarters and Granting of Personal Freedom Is to Be an Accentuated Feature.

THE passing of 600 fertile acres and a settlement of substantial buildings from the celibate and communistic order of Shakers, at Shirley, to the commonwealth of Massachusetts means the establishment of an industrial school for wayward boys, where the reformatory life will be conducted on broad lines and where the knowledge of useful trades and an academic education will be provided for lads tween the ages of 15 to 18, whose lot it is to come under state care.

The establishment of the new school was authorized by the Legislature last June, with an appropriation of $85,000. By appointment of the Governor, a board of seven trustees (two of whom are women), with corporation powers, is invested with its entire control, management and government. This board is composed of David F. Slade of Fall River, a well-known attorney and formerly a member of the Governor's council, as president; Miss Golde Bamber of Brookline, Matthew Luce of Cohasset, and a member of the Boston

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OLD SHAKER MEETING HOUSE.
This building will be used by the new industrial school as a chapel. It was built over a century ago.

Hibbard Demands Money Autonomy

Mayor in Address at the Inauguration of New City Government Reviews Year of Economy.

The exercises attending the inauguration of the new boards of aldermen and councilmen took place in city hall this morning at 10 o'clock. Those for whom there was room in the council chamber were admitted, but owing to the fact that no new mayor was to be inaugurated city hall was not much crowded.

The council was called to order by senior Councilman J. Henderson Allston of Ward 10. After declaring a quorum present a committee of three, consisting of John D. McGivern, Channing H. Cox and Joseph H. Pendergast, was sent to invite the board of aldermen, which had been previously called to order by Alderman James M. Curley, to the council chamber.

Alderman Curley took the chair and a committee was sent to notify the mayor that the two boards were waiting to be qualified.

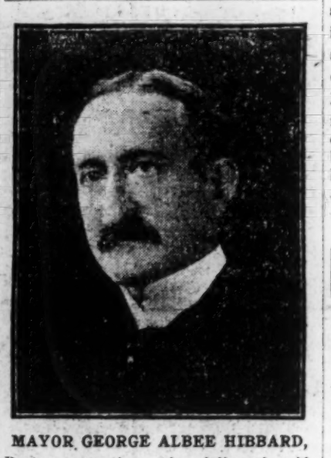
Mayor George A. Hibbard, chaplain the Rev. Dr. Arthur Little of the Second Church, Dorchester, and invited guests were admitted to the chamber.

Chaplain Little offered prayer, followed by the reading of the list of aldermen and councilmen-elect, by Chief Clerk John T. Priest.

The members-elect of the two boards were then sworn in by Mayor Hibbard, who immediately began his mid-term address.

At 11:15 o'clock the board of aldermen withdrew and proceeded to its own

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MAYOR GEORGE ALBEE HIBBARD,
Boston executive, who delivered mid-term address today.

Inaugurate Rhode Island Governor



ARAM JULES POTHIER,
Governor-Elect of Rhode Island, who will be inaugurated Tuesday at Providence.

Smallest State in the Union Will Induct High Officials Into Office Tomorrow With Great Ceremony.

GOV.-ELECT A. J. POTHIER.

[Aram Jules Pothier, the new Governor, is 54 years old, and is a native of Canada. He has twice been mayor of Woonsocket and once Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island. He is a banker, and started early in life in the employ of the Woonsocket Institution for Savings. In 1889 and in 1900 he was sent to Paris to report on the French expositions. He is now treasurer of the Guerin Spinning Company, the Alsace Woolen Company, the Montrose Woolen Company, the Rosemont Dyeing Company and the French Worsted Company. He married Miss Francoise de Charmigny in 1902, at Bridgewater, Conn., whom he met in Paris in 1900 while representing this state at the exposition.]

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The pomp and elegance of the state inauguration will characterize the passing of the control of the Rhode Island state government from

(Continued on Page Three.)

BOSTON ELEVATED REPORT REFUSES CROSSTOWN TUBE

Washington Street Tunnel and Other Improvements Sufficient for Next Five Years, Is Gist of the Statement.

MAKE BIG EARNINGS

Incurring of Added Obligations Regarded As Harmful to Present Standard of Efficiency of Service.

Elevated's Successful Year Shows Big Surplus

Following is an abstract of the business report of the Boston Elevated railway submitted today:

Total earnings	$223,316.55
Surplus for the year	42,063.74
Total passengers carried	273,132,584
Total stockholders	3,657
Massachusetts stockholders	3,214

"We can go no further in assuming additional burdens," declared the directors of the Boston Elevated Railway, in answering the public demand for a cross-town tunnel, in their annual report read before a meeting of the stockholders of the company held in Wesleyan Hall at 12:30 p. m. today.

Following is the report in part:

"The company shows a surplus of $42,063.74 for the year after the payment of its fixed charges and dividends at the rate of six per cent upon its capital stock.

"The sum of $200,000 was also charged out of earnings and credited to the depreciation fund, but, as the value of worn-out equipment which was disposed of during the year offsets that amount, no actual addition was made to the depreciation fund.

"The Washington street tunnel was opened for use on November 30, 1908, has proved admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was intended, has diminished congestion, and very much increased the facilities of the company for carrying its passengers.

"This tunnel is a great central north and south thoroughfare under Washington street. Our lines reach directly upward of 1,000,000 people.

"Roughly speaking, the tunnel may be used by any of nearly 500,000 of these people living on our lines north of the Charles River and Boston harbor when they wish to visit any of upward of 450,000 of these people living on our lines south of the Charles river and Boston harbor, and vice versa.

"Together with the subway and the Atlantic avenue elevated line, the Washington street tunnel gives the company three double track rapid transit routes through the business heart of Boston.

"Besides this thoroughfare, which will cost, with its approaches and equipment, not less than $9,000,000, and which has been leased to the company for a term of 25 years at an annual rental of 4½ per cent upon its cost, the company is committed to the completion of the elevated extension to Forest Hills, to the building of the Cambridge subway, to the construction of an elevated connection between the Park street tunnel and the Cambridge Main street subway, to the lease of the Park street tunnel, to the building of the East Cambridge elevated extension, to the building of an extension to Malden and Everett, and to a lease of the Riverbank subway.

"The completion of these various undertakings, together with the Washington street tunnel and the normal additions to the surface lines, will, within the next five years, impose on this company charges at least as heavy as the company ought to meet."

Weather Forecast

Showery conditions and unsettled weather, with mild temperature, prevail in the eastern section of the country. In Boston there was light precipitation during the night, and a cloudy morning.

Conditions and temperatures elsewhere were reported as follows: New Haven, light rain, 43; New York, rain, 43; Pittsburg, cloudy, 53; Philadelphia, clear, 40; Baltimore, cloudy, 43.

Observations at 8 a. m. in Boston: Temperature 44 degrees; sky cloudy; wind southwest, 13 miles an hour. High tide 9:32 a. m. and 10:13 p. m.

Following is the forecast:

For New England: Occasional light rain tonight and Tuesday, warmer tonight; light south to southwest winds, probably increasing.

For Boston and vicinity: Occasional rain, warmer tonight; Tuesday occasional rain; light south to southeast winds, probably increasing.

Minimum temperature, 38 to 42 degrees.

NEW STOCK YARDS TO SUPPLY WORLD

Ten Million Dollar Enterprise Projected in New Jersey Which May Rival Chicago Beef Firms.

NEW YORK—Immense stockyards, with modern abattoirs, designed to assure the metropolitan district cheaper and fresher meat, and also to do a business with the whole world, is projected on the Hackensack meadows, between Secaucus and West New York, N. J.

A belt line railroad to connect the plant with the ocean steamship terminals is planned. The capital back of the undertaking is said to be $10,000,000.

English and Canadian capitalists are said to be back of the plans. It is supposed the new company will be a rival to the Chicago beef trust. Not a dollar of Chicago capital will be put into the concern.

One recommendation advanced by those back of the enterprise is that the tariff on cattle, hides and meats will be abolished or greatly reduced at the extra session of Congress in March and that the new company will then be advantageously situated to import cattle direct from abroad and be able to compete at a great advantage with the western packers.

A market for the hides is right at hand, with the great shoemaking plants of New England within easy distance.

HARVARD BEGINS ITS WINTER TERM

Hundreds of Harvard undergraduates flocked to Cambridge today to register for the winter term following the 12 days of the holiday vacation. According to the regulations of the university, all undergraduates must register today between 9 a. m. and 1 p. m., or be subject to a fine of $5.

HITS IRREGULAR PRACTITIONERS

The state board of registration in medicine, in their annual report submitted today, made the recommendation for the exclusion or at least restriction of the so-called irregular practioners. This recommendation has been made annually by the board for several years.

MAN HELD FOR ROBBING LAWSON

Financier Identifies Articles Stolen From Home Found in Minetoo's Room on West Springfield Street.

Property found by the Boston police in a room on West Springfield street, occupied by Setoney Minetoo, 24 years old, has been identified by Thomas W. Lawson as that stolen from his Boston residence, and Minetoo, who has been arrested charged with several thefts in Brookline, will today be brought to Boston and arraigned on the charge of breaking and entering the Lawson home.

Mr. Lawson, who was summoned to the Brookline station where Minetoo was being held, picked from the mass of stolen property the following articles which he identified: A bronze bust of Napoleon, a gold nugget from the Lawson mines in Mexico, a silver nugget presented to Mr. Lawson in 1895, several dresses belonging to Miss Lawson, including her graduating dress, a red broadcloth coat, a bronze clock, two bronze candlesticks and a quantity of choice wine from Mr. Lawson's wine cellar. The property which has been recovered is valued at several hundred dollars.

HUNT FOR LOST MAN IN READING

READING—A party of 50, headed by Chief of Police Leggett of this place and Chief Crosswell of North Reading is searching the woods of this vicinity for Wesley Gleason, who disappeared Saturday morning from the home of Mrs. Calvin Martin, where he lived.

Twenty blows of the Reading fire alarm summoned the searching party.

Wesley Gleason is the son of John Gleason, a former tax collector of Reading. He is a call man of the fire department and is 38 years old.

COURT UPHOLDS ROOSEVELT.

WASHINGTON—The legality of the President's action in dismissing the colored soldiers of the 25th infantry for alleged participation in the Brownsville riots on Aug. 13, 1906, was upheld by the decision of the supreme court of the United States in the case of Oscar W. Reid vs the United States.

EIGHTY-CENT GAS CASE LOST BY THE N. Y. CONSOLIDATED

Supreme Court Decides in Favor of City, and Franchises Will Not be Scheduled as Assets.

FALLS EIGHT POINTS

WASHINGTON—The United States supreme court today decided against the Consolidated Gas Company in the 80-cent gas case.

The decision reversed the opinion of the New York court, with instructions to dismiss the bill without prejudice.

NEW YORK—Consolidated Gas dropped off eight points during the first five minutes after the announcement of the United States supreme court decision.

During the summer of 1905 an investigation was conducted by the New York Legislature into the operations of the gas companies. As a result the Legislature at the following session passed the 80-cent law, reducing by 20 cents per thousand feet the price to consumers.

The new law went into effect May, 1906. On May 2, the Consolidated Gas Company of New York city secured an injunction restraining the officers of the state and city from enforcing its provisions and the public service commission from applying for a writ of mandamus to force compliance.

The matter then went into the circuit court, which on Dec. 19, 1907, by opinion of Justice Hough, held the state law unconstitutional, in that it took property without due process of law.

The case hinged upon the propriety of allowing the gas company to number among its assets the value of its franchises. It estimated that these were worth $12,000,000, although it had secured them for nothing. Counting this as money invested, with the 80-cent law in force, the gas company claimed and proved it would not receive a legal rate of income from its business. If the company were not permitted to class its franchises as capital then, the 80-cent law would afford it more than 6 per cent. Judge Hough held that the franchises were properly scheduled as assets.

It was from his decision that the state, city and public service commission appealed to the supreme court of the United States. Pending final adjudication, over $4,000,000 was deposited by the gas company with the clerk of the court, representing the difference between $1 and 80-cent gas

BOSTON CHURCHES GIVE LIBERALLY

More Than Twenty Thousand Dollars Estimated to Have Been Contributed to Aid the Quake Survivors.

The total collection at the churches Sunday in Greater Boston in aid of the victims of the earthquake and tidal wave in Italy and Sicily will probably reach the $20,000 mark.

The exact sum cannot be accurately given at this time, as the returns from the various Roman Catholic churches, in al of which collections were taken, have not been received. These will be sent today from the individual churches to Chancellor Michael J. Splaine at the cathedral.

Among the churches the amount of whose collections is known are The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, $2389.20; Old South Church, $600; First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge, $205.31; Warren Avenue Baptist Church, $83; First Church of Christ, Scientist, Chelsea, $47.07.

The latest total of the subscriptions to the Massachusetts Italian relief fund as given out Monday morning by the treasurers, Lee, Higginson & Co., is $78,451.73. As a rule the amounts now coming in are of small denominations, but they are very numerous.

Gardiner M. Lane, treasurer of the Massachusetts branch of the American National Red Cross, reported Monday morning that the sum contributed to the fund he represents now amounts to $17,093.80, making a total of the two funds $95,545.53.

NEED FOR LINCOLN MEMORIAL FUNDS

The national celebration of the birth of Lincoln on Feb. 12 will be observed on the site of his birthplace in Kentucky and President Roosevelt will be the orator.

The cabin in which Lincoln was born is to be permanently preserved in a museum with other historical articles, and will be the center of a park which was originally the Lincoln farm. A large sum of money has already been subscribed for this memorial but more is needed.

Governor Guild has selected the following committee to raise funds in Massachusetts: Henry L. Higginson, chairman, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, William B. Plunkett and William L. Reed.

MORE CONFIDENCE SEEN BY G. G. A.

Influenced Filling As Many Aldermanic Places As System of Election Allows, It Says.

Phases of the Boston city election are discussed by the Good Government Association in its paper "City Affairs," out today. The association says:

"The recent city election is particularly interesting as shedding some light on one of the fundamental factors in any movement for municipal reform; namely, the character of the electorate.

"No outside or disturbing influences entered into the recent campaign; it was purely a routine matter; the annual choice of city officials. Therefore it reflects with peculiar accuracy prevailing local conditions, and is worth studying in this light. Of the 111,000 citizens entitled to vote, over 40,000 took no part in the election.

"The highest vote cast for any one alderman was 25,986, so that the number of those who abstained from voting was 60 per cent in excess of those whom the most successful candidates succeeded in rallying to his support.

"Judging from these figures, the persistent effort of the Good Government Association to awaken interest in city affairs has been a conspicuous failure. But its concurrent effort to secure the election of honest and capable men to office has been more successful. The seven candidates recommended by the association were not only elected, but were among the nine candidates receiving the highest number of votes.

"Undoubtedly the public at large are gaining confidence in the accuracy and impartiality of the information distributed by the association, and are increasingly disposed to be guided by it."

KENT, IN BROCKTON TALKS ECONOMY

BROCKTON—The keynote of the inaugural message of Mayor John S. Kent, successor to himself, was economy all along the line. Nearly all the former city officials were re-elected with little or no opposition.

H. M. THORNDIKE IN BANKRUPTCY.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court today by Henry H. Thorndike of 150 Middle street, New Bedford, a barrel manufacturer. Liabilities $16,268; assets $1025.

Farmer Governor Soon Rules Maine

New Chief Executive Who Assumes Reign Jan. 6 Is Direct Representative from Agricultural Class.



GOV.-ELECT BERT M. FERNALD OF MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me.—Governor-elect Bert M. Fernald of Poland takes up the reins of government next Wednesday. For the first time in the history of Maine a man occupies the executive chair coming almost direct from the agricultural classes. He lives upon the farm where he was born in West Poland.

His accession to the chair represents the first entering wedge in the long established Republican ring of Maine. Farmers practically forced the nomination, the tidal wave of Fernaldism making itself manifest four years ago at the Republican state convention. Even then the movement had gained such an impetus that political leaders saw the handwriting on the wall. He made one of the most aggressive campaigns ever waged in the state. He traveled 4000 miles by rail and 1500 by automobile and made 80 speeches.

Mr. Fernald is a great lover of home, and he never remains away except on the most urgent business. He has spent much of his spare time studying. He is not a graduate of a college, but he got an academic course and later was a student in a business college in Boston.

He returned home and became supervisor of schools in the town. Later he took charge of the farm.

Twenty years ago Mr. Fernald became convinced of the idea that his section of Maine was adapted to growing sweet corn. As a result the firm which he organized at that time has a dozen corn-canning factories in central Maine, takes the product of the farms of 54 towns, and spends among the farmers over $300,000 annually, an increase from $20,000 since the business was established.

In the selling of the product of his factories he travels all over the country, visiting his customers and soliciting orders. He attends to it himself. It is this fact which has entitled him to become a member of the Commercial Travellers Union. Mr. Fernald is the first active member of that order to become the chief executive of any state.

HIBBARD DEMANDS AUTONOMY IN MONEY AFFAIRS FOR BOSTON

(Continued From Page One.)

chamber, where the members spent 15 minutes in a vain attempt to choose a chairman.

Three ballots were taken. Alderman George P. Anderson of ward 10 received the full Republican strength of six votes, according to the caucus agreement. Alderman James E. Curley received four votes and Alderman Donnelly one vote. The board comprises 13 members. This branch adjourned to next Monday afternoon, its regular meeting time.

The board before adjournment re-elected John T. Priest city clerk and Edward J. Leary city messenger.

Under the city charter the board of aldermen can transact business without first electing a chairman, the senior member presiding until a chairman is chosen. With the common council, however, the condition is different, and that branch likewise failed today to elect a president.

Three ballots were taken by the lower body, too, but nobody had anywhere near enough votes to elect. Councilman Wells of ward 13 received 27, the largest number, and Councilman Crane of ward 24 had 26. The council adjourned to Thursday evening, its regular meeting time.

Mayor Hibbard is entertaining the city council at dinner this afternoon at the Boston City Club.

Mayor Hibbard said in part:

"The gross debt of the city has increased during the year $4,751,700, and the net debt has increased $2,039,067. This increase was brought about by the issuance of loans authorized in previous years, but which could not have been disposed of to advantage; by the large operations of the transit commission; on account of school building construction; and for 'sewer construction.' In addition, the increase is accounted for by the loan issued by the commonwealth for the enlargement of the court house, of which Boston has to pay two-thirds; the loan bill passed during 1908 for imperative improvements.

"The city borrowed $555,000 inside the limit and $400,000 outside. Prior to this the city was compelled to borrow entirely outside the debt limit for separate systems of drainage.

"The city can borrow $2,743,640 inside the debt limit during the coming year. The commonwealth has to such an extent paternalized the borrowing operations of the city as to leave a chief executive helpless in many ways. The city should have the right to take action upon proposed legislation which would add to its financial burdens.

"The tax rate has increased from $15.90 to $16.50, due largely to the increase in the state tax. Paying as we do 35.97 per cent of the state tax, about 62 per cent of the metropolitan park assessment, 46 per cent of the boulevard assessment, 78 per cent of the metropolitan water assessment and 30 per cent of the metropolitan sewer assessments, it is but just that the assent of the city government should be obtained before obligations are thrust upon us by the state.

"The budget for the year 1909-1910 will be submitted to your bodies today.

"The various departments of the city are now being maintained with much more economy than in the past. It is only right that a city like Boston should be looked upon as a business and not a political corporation.

"The close of the fiscal year will show the progress made in economies in the various departments. Many of our departments are controlled by statutory enactment, and it will be necessary to obtain legislation in order to effect the desired merging of several of them. It is my purpose to advocate such measures as will give to the city a systematic accounting of its finances and a practicable consolidation of its departments.

"The excellent work performed by the Boston finance commission is deserving of universal approbation. Certain of its reports will be made public documents and will prove of value, not only to our city, but to other municipalities.

"I am still of the opinion that we should have proper accommodations within a new city hall for the housing of all departments.

"It is my belief that employees who have been in the city service for years and who have become incapacitated should receive some assurance of relief during old age.

"The city should be given statutory authority to assess public service corporations for any special privilege given them, and I shall petition for the passage of such an act.

"I have refrained from referring to individual departments for they will be treated in the measures which I shall advocate before the Legislature.

"The schoolhouse department contract work has been done at a considerable saving, with equal efficiency. The street department, with a decreased appropriation, has shown increased efficiency. The printing department has been maintained at reduced cost, and incidentally demonstrated that municipal ownership is a matter of the individual and not the principle.

"The city could, without question, advantageously spend upwards of one million dollars for the construction of streets already laid out and perhaps an equally large amount for the repairing of old.

"Proud of the city we represent as servants, I ask of you, gentlemen of the city council, earnest cooperation for honest effort in the lines of reconstruction which from time to time I shall submit to you for approval, in order that its condition may be improved for the good of all its inhabitants."

The common council for 1909 is made up of 48 Democrats and 27 Republicans, 49 of the 75 having been reelected. The vocations of the members are as follows: 17 clerks, 8 lawyers, 5 salesmen, 4 printers, 3 plumbers, 3 painters, 3 bookkeepers, 3 lamplighters, 3 foremen, 2 real estate, 2 teamster, 2 drivers, 2 managers, 1 physician, 1 solicitor, 1 insurance, 1 law student, 1 news dealer, 1 brakeman, 1 motorman, 1 engineer, 1 mason, 1 draftsman, 1 gasfitter, 1 roofer, 1 purchasing agent, 1 butcher, 1 provision dealer, 1 coal dealer, 1 wood dealer, and 1 fish dealer.

Boston City Budget Cut by Mayor Hibbard Today

Mayor Hibbard is changing the method of expenditures by the various departments until the appropriation bill is passed. Formerly they have been allowed to spend in accord with the preceding year's appropriation.

This year the mayor submits his estimates to the council at its opening instead of the middle of February and sends to the heads of the departments a notice that they must keep within his estimates until the bill is passed. He asks for an appropriation of $18,097,024 which is a reduction of $285,232 over last year.

U. S. Red Cross Cables More Money for Relief

WASHINGTON—In response to the suggestion of the Italian Red Cross society that a vessel be loaded at Genoa with provisions and sent to the scene of the earthquake, thus quickly relieving the destitute, the American National Red Cross cabled $150,000 Sunday night, with the idea that it could be used for the purpose of fitting out a ship with provisions.

FOUR BATTLESHIPS IN CANAL

WASHINGTON—Four battleships of the Atlantic fleet, the Connecticut, Vermont, Minnesota and Kansas, started through the Suez canal this morning from Suez for Port Said.

ITALY TO REBUILD TWO CITIES RAZED BY THE BIG QUAKE

Commercial Advantage of Reggio and Messina Too Valuable to Be Deserted, Says Cardinal.

PREMIER COINCIDES

(Continued From Page One.)

great numbers of good American citizens who are immigrants from Italy; the abundance with which God has blessed us in our safety; all these should prompt us to immediate and effective relief.

"Private generosity is responding nobly to the demand by contributions through the safe and efficient channel of the American Red Cross Society.

"Confident of your approval, I have ordered the government supply ships Celtic and Culgoa to the scene of the disaster, where, upon receiving the authority which I now ask from you, they will be able to dispense food, clothing and other supplies with which they are laden to the value of about $300,000. The Celtic has already sailed from Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Culgoa has left Port Said. Eight vessels of the returning battleship fleet are already under orders for Italian waters, and that government has been asked if their services can be made useful.

"I recommend that the Congress approve the application of supplies above indicated and further appropriate the sum of $500,000 to be applied to the work of relief at the discretion of the executive and with the consent of the Italian government.

"I suggest that the law follow the form of that passed after the Mont Pelee disaster in 1902.

"(Signed) THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"The White House, Jan. 4, 1909."

Italy to Rebuild Cities of Reggio and Messina

ROME—Messina and Reggio will be rebuilt. This was the message brought to Rome today by Cardinal Nava, archbishop of Catania, who arrived from Messina.

"The destruction of these cities," said the archbishop, "is just as complete as the most extravagant stories have pictured, but the commercial advantage of their sites is such that they must be rebuilt.

"It will take a generation for these cities to recover to a marked degree and it will be a quarter of a century before Messina's glory is restored but there is absolutely no thought among the more prominent citizens to abandon the towns.

"Many of the smaller towns however, will not be rebuilt. Some of these are literally blotted out and as their sites had no peculiar advantages, it would be cheaper and easier for the people to establish other towns."

No serious damage has resulted from any of the new earthquakes, according to reports made today to the government.

There have been recurring shocks in Stromboli and a distinct shock in Southeastern Sicily. Messina, Reggio, Palmi and others of the devastated cities have also been slightly shaken.

A slight tremor was felt at Pesaro and Fano, Adriatic coast towns in the compartment of Marches, many miles north of the recognized quake zone.

King Emmanuel is in consultation with his cabinet today over measures of national relief for the survivors of the earthquake.

England Sings Praise to American Generosity

LONDON—The civilized world, hastening to the aid, officially and unofficially, of afflicted Italy and "the splendid generosity of the American people and government are the subject of eulogistic comment in the English papers, which urge the BMritish government to follow this example, although hitherto such matters have almost invariably been left to private enterprise in England.

No action in this matter can be taken until Parliament reassembles, but it is expected that Premier Asquith will then propose a parliamentary grant. Referring to President Roosevelt's proposal, the Daily Mail says:

"Such prompt and generous action sets an example for the world, and England cannot possibly be left behind her sister nation in the work of philanthropy."

From many capitals, including Athens, Belgrade, Bucharest and Canea, come despatches recording votes for donations from Parliaments, municipal and other public bodies. The city of Vienna is organizing a large relief expedition.

The Mansion House fund grows at the rate of nearly $50,000 daily.

Steamer for Refugees Chartered by Griscom

ROME—The United States is far ahead of other nations in the relief work. Ambassador Griscom has succeeded in finding an Austrian Lloyd steamer of 8000 tons, capable of carrying 1200 psasengers. He has chartered the steamer for two weeks and she is being loaded with supplies and provisions.

Bay State Persons Safe at Taormina is Cable

TAORMINA — The following persons from Massachusetts are at Taormina, safe: Annie Lee, Mrs. J. C. and the Misses Ethel and Clarissa Kittredge, Margaret Mendell, Frank W. Talender (or Allender or Alexander), Mary Sherman, Harold Sherman, Robert Fraser, Charles A. Williams, Walter S. G. Kennedy, H. Clinton, L. Heminway.

The following list of Americans who were believed to be in Sicily at the time of the earthquake are now considered to be safe:

Misses Emma S., Katherine E. and C. M. Lansing of Watertown, N. Y.

William Elliott Smith, his wife and two daughters, Eunice and Ellen, of Alton, Ill.

Samuel E. Stokes.

Miss Annie Ker, Miss Katherine Davis, Miss May Moss, Miss Frances M. and Miss Elizabeth Botkins, Miss Emily Crosadel.

Miss Estella Fagin, Philadelphia.

Miss Eleanor M. Wood, Miss Alice E. Batro.

Miss Mary H. Dehart, Elizabeth, N. J.

Miss Mary Oberamn.

Miss Lillian Elizabeth Adiggs, Miss Elizabeth Penfield, Miss Henriette L. Hadelman, Miss Florence Bayard, Miss Kate Florence Clark, Miss Florence Tining, Miss Mary Carruthers, Mrs. Alfred Harris and daughter Rosalie.

J. A. Kain and family, Cleveland; Thomas Robinson and family, Cleveland.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund H. Garrett and Julia Garrett, Mrs. Charles H. Hapgood, Frederick G. Bates.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Norris, Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Wright, Philadelphia.

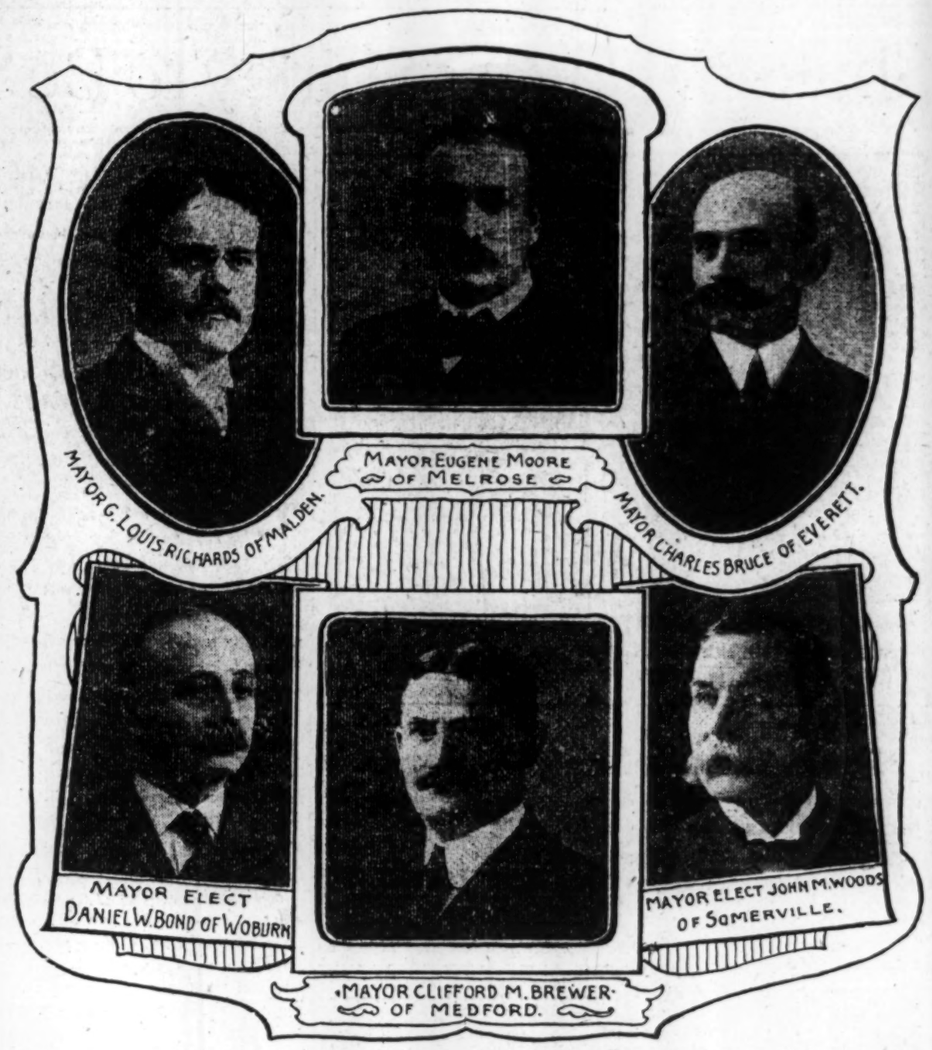
Telegrams received here announce the safety of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Bauer of Chicago, Mrs. Thornton A. Greene of Fond du Lac., Wis.; Miss Marguerite McMillan of Fond du Lac, Wis., and Mr. and Mrs. Hugo B. Roelker.

Lemon Sale Realizes Bib Sum for Quake Victims

Three hundred and twelve cases of lemons were sold at auction today and $1861 realized for the benefit of the Italian earthquake victims, by the California Fruit Growers' Association.

The utmost good spirit prevailed at the sale, which was conducted by H. Fletcher at the Harris auction rooms, 227 State street. Mr. Fletcher sold some of the case aseveral times over.

Six Suburban Mayors Take Office Today



This is inauguration day for several mayors in Boston's suburbs. Somerville and Woburn will have new executives, while Everett, Melrose, Malden and Medford will have those who have filled the office during the previous term.

The exercises attending the inauguration of John M. Woods as mayor of Somerville began at 10 o'clock. Daniel W. Bond will be sworn in as mayor of Woburn at 3 o'clock. The exercises in the other cities named will take place this evening.

The chief recommendations in Mayor Woods' inaugural address were in regard to amending the city charter and giving a veto power to the mayor over the acts of the school committee, such as he has in all other departments.

The inauguration of Mayor-elect Bond of Woburn will be simple, and will probably consist merely of the taking of the oath and the inaugural address. Mr. Bond has a beautiful home on Tidd avenue, North Woburn, overlooking Main street, with fields and a stretch of woods beyond. He looks back over a half century life vista and takes pride in the fact that his great-grandfather on his mother's side and his grandfather on his father's side were in the revolutionary war.

Mayor Charles Bruce this evening at 8 o'clock will again take the oath of office as Mayor of Everett, administered at the hands of Joseph H. Cannell, the veteran city clerk.

Mayor Bruce in his inaugural address will call attention to the question of government by commission. While not expressing an opinion as to its feasibility he thinks its growing popularity calls for more vigilance in the present form of government. He will say that steps should be taken to carry out the playground plan, as voted upon, so far as the city's present financial situation will permit. He will state that the crowded condition of the city hall calls for a new municipal building as soon as practicable, and thinks that a committee should wait upon the Boston Elevated Railway Company, to see if better accommodations can be obtained, as the Washington street tunnel has made it inconvenient to reach many places from Everett.

Mayor Eugene H. Moore of Melrose will, for the third time, deliver an inaugural address before the board of aldermen, city officials and citizens at the Melrose City Auditorium this evening at 8 o'clock.

Mayor Moore will be sworn into office by City Clerk W. DeHaven Jones. The president of the board of aldermen will also deliver a brief address. The invocation will be by the Rev. Paul Sterling, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church. The election of city officials, which ordinarily occurs on the same date as the inauguration, will not be held until the first meeting of the city government on the 18th of January.

The inaugural exercises of the Malden city government will be held at 8 o'clock this evening in the high school hall at the corner of Salem and Ferry streets.

Judge Charles M. Bruce of the first district court of eastern Middlesex will administer the oath of office to the mayor-elect, G. Louis Richards, who will thereupon commence his second term as chief executive of the city. The choice of a president of the common council and chairman of the board of aldermen and the election of a city treasurer and city auditor will follow.

This evening at 8 o'clock in the hall of the Medford high school, Mayor Clifford M. Brewer will take office for a second term of two years. The oath of office will be administered by Judge William Cushing Wait of the superior court, who is a resident of Medford and a member of the Medford school board.

COMMISSION RULE FOR GLOUCESTER

GLOUCESTER—After 35 years under the old form of city government, this city at 10 a. m. today witnessed a transition to the method of government by commission, when the new municipal council was inducted into office in record time. Mayor-elect Henry H. Parsons delivered his inaugural, speaking in part as follows:

"Today we open a new year book, the first page of which is yet to be written, and we ask you all to cooperate and bear with us in this the first trial of our new municipal government.

"A great deal of work will have to be done with the ordinances which will take a considerable amount of time and labor. The people have rights under the new charter such as they have not had before and we hope they will take advantage of those rights whenever in their opinion they think it is necessary.

"The people of this city, by a decisive vote, have decided, after 11 years of continual service under the license system, no license shall prevail this year. This, of course, means a rigid enforcement of the law."

ADMIRAL GOODRICH TO RETIRE.

WASHINGTON—Rear Admiral Casper Frederick Goodrich, commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard, will be retired for age next Thursday. He advanced to the head of the line of active rear admirals upon the retirement of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans. Admiral Goodrich is one of the last rear admirals with a civil war record. For a year preceding the outbreak of the Spanish war he was president of the naval war college.

PRESIDENT CANNOT ATTEND.

NEW YORK—Although urged to reconsider his declination of an invitation to be at the monster mass meeting in aid of the Italian earthquake sufferers in Madison Square Garden on Thursday evening of this week, President Roosevelt, it is learned, will not be able to attend, his presence at the diplomatic reception to be held in Washington that night being practically obligatory.

Y. M. C. A. WORK BOOMS IN IOWA

DES MOINES, Ia.—The Des Moines branch of the Young Men's Christian Association opened a campaign today for a $150,000 building. At a meeting of the friends of the association, all who subscribe for two-year memberships will become members of the "1909 Club," which will have charge of raising the funds.

Last fall the organization purchased a building site at Fourth and Chestnut streets for $30,000. It is proposed to erect thereon a modern and complete young men's home, including all the latest gymnasium equipment.

RINEHART TRIAL FINALLY BEGUN

PITTSBURG, Pa.—The case of J. B. F. Rinehart, cashier of the defunct Farmers and Drovers National Bank of Waynesburg, Pa., after a delay of a little over 26 months, was called for trial in the U. S. court here this morning. He is charged with embezzling over $1,000,000 of the institution's funds. There are 120 indictments against Rinehart and he has been quoted as saying that he would bet $10,000 that he never would be convicted on any of them. Several days will probably be consumed in selecting a jury.

BOSTON POLICE BEGIN DRILLING

The winter drills of the Boston police begin this afternoon in the Irvington street armory under Captain Dennis Donovan, drill master of the department. Fifty-eight men were sent from the various station houses.

The drills will consist of instruction in company and battalion tactics.

STEAMER STATENDAM AGROUND.

ROTTERDAM — The Holland-American Line steamer Statendam, Captain Bruinsma, hence for New York, has gone aground in a fog.

PRESIDENT BARES RECENT ATTACKS ON SECRET SERVICE

Replies in Special Message to House Resolution Demanding That He Produce the Evidence of Corruption.

NO ULTERIOR MOTIVE

WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt's special message on the secret service was sent to the House today. It denies the statement made in the House resolution of inquiry that he had charged any member of the present Congress with corruption or that the majority of congressmen were in fear of investigation by detectives. He gives the names of former senators and representatives convicted in connection with land frauds, and reiterates the declaration made in his annual message that the limitation placed by Congress on the operations of the secret service could be of benefit only to the criminal class.

Of the work done by the secret service, the President refers to the land, naturalization, lottery, silk, opium, ink and other frauds. He recommends that all the government detective services be consolidated into a single bureau to be attached to the department of justice, and that Chief Wilkie's salary be increased from $4000 to $6000 a year.

He denies strenuously the allegation made in certain quarters that he ever used the secret service in purely private or political matters.

Incidentally, he charges that agitation against the secret service was begun with an article written by L. W. Busbey, private secretary to Speaker Cannon, for a Chicago newspaper.

Altogether the President presents a strong though calm argument that he was exactly right in making the criticisms that enlivened his message at the opening of the session.

"I am wholly at a loss," he says, "to understand the concluding portion of the House resolution. I have made no charges against Congress nor against any member of the present House. If I had proof of such corruption affecting any member of the House in any matter as to which the federal government has jurisdiction, action would at once be brought, as was done in the cases of Senators Mitchell and Burton and Representatives Williamson, Hermann and Driggs, at different times since I have been President.

"A careful reading of my message will show that I said nothing to warrant the statement in the House resolution that 'the majority of the congressmen were in fear of being investigated by the secret service men,' or 'that Congress as a whole was actuated by that motive.'"

In support of his statement that the chief argument in favor of the movement to restrict the secret service was alleged fear of some members that they might be investigated, the President refers the House to the report of the debate last May on that subject, as given in the Congressional Record. He says responsibility for the action taken by the House rested on the committee on appropriations, under the leadership of Chairman Tawney (Rep., Minn.), Smith (Rep., Iowa), Sherley (Dem., Ky.), and Fitzgerald (Dem., N. Y.)

"But all of this," continues the President's message, "is or insignificant importance compared with the main, the real issue. This issue is simply, does Congress desire that the government shall have at its disposal the most efficient instruments for the detection of criminals and the prevention and punishment of crime, or does it not?"

The President quotes from a letter he sent to Speaker Cannon April 30, protesting against interference with the secret service, in which he said: "There is no more foolish outcry than this against 'spies'; only criminals need fear our detectives."

HIGH PRESSURE WINS IN GOTHAM

NEW YORK—The new high pressure water system proved its effectiveness at a fire that damaged the five-story building at 387 and 389 West Broadway Sunday, although the blaze was going at such a terrific rate by the time the first engine rolled up that Deputy Chief Joe Martin, who was boss of the department in the absence of Chief Croker, found it necessary to tap in three alarms in order to get enough men to man the lines.

The occupants of the building are A. Moses, Sons & Co., dealers in sponges and chamois skins, who were on the ground floor; Marcus & Scherr, suspender manufacturers, on the second; I. Gerstein, manufacturer of muslin underwear, on the third, and S. N. Beck & Co., on the fourth and fifth.

The estimated loss is $200,000.

MRS. SPRECKELS ASKS ALLOWANCE

SAN FRANCISCO—Mrs. Anna C. Spreckels, widow of the late Claus Spreckels, has filed a petition, asking that an order be granted setting aside out of the estate an allowance of $4000 a month for her personal use.

Hotel Bellevue
BEACON HILL BEACON ST.
Boston, Massachusetts.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Easily reached by surface cars or carriages from Back Bay station; elevated trains from North or South station and steamship landings connect with Subway cars running direct to Park street, only one minute's walk to hotel. Porters will meet guests at all stations or steamships, if desired.

Leading Events in Athletic World—Larned Heads the List

NO ACTION TAKEN ON SUMMER PLAYING BY COLLEGE MEN

Intercollegiate A. A. Held Long Meeting But Failed to Decide Important Baseball Question.

COMMITTEES NAMED

NEW YORK—Much disappointment is being felt in college athletic circles over the failure of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association to give an accurate definition of the word "amateur" at its annual meeting in this city Saturday. Two long sessions were held and much discussion indulged in, but final action was deferred until some later time. This also resulted in the association not making any rule regarding the playing of summer baseball by members of university teams. A special committee was appointed to consider this matter at the 1908 meeting, and while this committee reported at Saturday's meeting, its report made no recommendations further than that the present rule, giving each college the right to decide the summer baseball player's status for itself should be continued in force for another year.

At the close of the grand session a number of the delegates demanded that more definite action be taken. It was the concensus of opinion, however, that the whole matter should go over until the next meeting. In the meantime the special committee having the subject in charge, will continue its work and, it is believed, report a definite finding as to what constitutes an amateur in the use of the term among the colleges of the association.

Changes were made in basketball rules which it is believed will eliminate much of the roughness that was complained of in contests last year. One of the new rules disqualifies for the rest of the game any players making five fouls in a game.

It was also decided to take up track and field athletics, with the hope of purifying that end of the game.

Nine colleges and universities were elected to membership. They were Penn State, Stevens, Iowa State, North Carolina, Kansas, Lafayette, Muhlenburg of Ohio, A. and M. of North Carolina and the University of Iowa.

Seven delegates were then elected as half of a football rules committee. They are to cooperate with the other half that has been in existence for three years. The newly elected members are H. L. Williams of Minnsota, James Babbitt of Haverford, E. K. Hall of Dartmouth, Lieut. H. H. Hackett of the U. S. Military Academy, S. Langford of Trinity, W. L. Dudley of Vanderbilt and W. Lambeth of Virginia.

Captain Pierce was reelected president of the association, W. Savage of Oberlin vice-president, and F. W. Nicholson of Wesleyan secretary-treasurer.

The executive committee, which will represent various districts, was made up as follows: Professor Phillips of Amherst, Professor Bevier of Rutgers, Professor Dudley of Vanderbilt, Professor Stagg of Chicago, Professor Williams of Minnesota and Professor Hetherington of Missouri.

LARNED AGAIN HEADS THE LIST

Ranking Committee of United States Lawn Tennis Association Announces Rating of Leading Tennis Players.

NEW YORK—William A. Larned, the champion lawn tennis player of the United States, is again given first honors by the ranking committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association. The ranking is based on the results of the season's play and the choosing of Larned to head the list was due not only to the fact that he won the championship at Newport, but that he was undefeated during the entire season. No player of recent years has shown such consistent form, with the exception of M. D. Whitman, as that shown by Larned during 1908, and his election is a most popular and deserved one.

The work done by the committee this year was much larger than ever before. No less than 86 players were ranked in the singles and 40 others were mentioned, but not ranked because they had not competed in enough tournaments to warrant the committee in placing them. In the doubles 15 teams were ranked. The committee was composed of P. B. Hawk, chairman; E. F. Torry, Jr., and C. P. Watson, Jr.

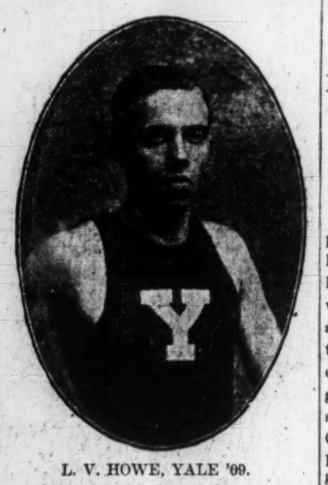
Champion Larned is the only member of class 1, with a handicap of owe 2-6 of 15. Beals C. Wright and F. B. Alexander are the only two players in class 2 and are placed at scratch, while the class 3 players are William Clothier and R. D. Little, who play on a basis of 1-6 of 15.

The honor roll, composed of the first 10, is W. A. Larned, national champion; B. C. Wright, runner-up in the championship singles; B. Alexander, finalist in the all-comers; W. J. Clothier, R. D. Little, Robert Leroy, Nat Emerson, N. W. Niles, W. F. Johnson and R. H. Palmer.

Last year Larned was first and Wright was second. Alexander was not ranked in 1908 because of insufficient data, nor was Clothier. Little was fourth last year and Leroy fifth. The others were all outside the first 10.

In the doubles Hackett and Alexander, the national champions, are again placed first. B. C. Wright and R. D. Little rank second. Larned, Little and the Wrenn brothers make up the teams that are third, fourth and fifth. Holcombe Ward also being in the fourth team.

A POPULAR COLLEGE HURDLER.



L. V. HOWE, YALE '09.
Captain university track team.

BASEBALL MEN HOLD MEETING

Many Important Matters to Come Before Annual Sessions of National Commission in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O. — Many important matters will come up before the annual meeting of the National Baseball Commission which convenes in this city today. The most important is what action that body will take regarding the demands of the Eastern League and American Association. These bodies demand that they be given the privilege of drafting on the lesser minors and to limit the major league draft on them, to one man from each club of the Eastern league and American association.

Among the other matters which are sure to come before the commission at this meeting are the reinstatement of Hal Chase, first baseman of the New York Americans, the reinstatement of James Sebring, Reising and Ward, formerly of the Brooklyn team, but now with the Tristate league; the reinstatement of the members of the Washington team who played against ineligible teams in Chicago last fall; the drafting of a schedule by the National league schedule committee; the closing of prospective trades, involving Cincinnati, Brooklyn and Boston clubs.

It is also possible that the Chicago post-season ticket scalping charges may be reopened. The application of Manager Joseph Kelly for the enforcement of his contract with the Boston National League team will probably be presented. The attending owners will spend most of their spare time trading players.

ANDOVER LOSES STAR MAN.

ANDOVER—Through the resignation of Fritz Ely, star halfback on the Phillips Andover football team of 1908, that academy will lose a valuable all-round athlete. He has decided to give up schooling and accept a business position.

DEMAREST HAS FINE AVERAGE

Ex-Amateur National and International Billiard Champion Will Be Strong Candidate for Professional Titles.

NEW YORK—By his playing during the past year, Calvin Demarest has shown himself to be one of the greatest billiard players of the day. Last year he won the national and international amateur championships, and, after voluntarily surrendering the titles and emblems, he appeared in exhibition games, defeating his contestants in easy style. In his recent contest with Fred Conklin he averaged 19 112-152 for 3000 points at 18.2 balk line, which is very good grand average for that number of points as will be seen by comparing it with grand averages made by the leading experts in big tournaments, and promises well for his showing as a professional when he has more experience.

Fournil, the French player, made a grand average of 27.73 for 1500 points in a four-cornered 18.2 tournament in Paris in 1902, while Vignaux's figures were 20.46; Gibelin's, 13.33, and Cure's, 16.65. George Sutton had a grand average of 20.81 in a four-cornered championship tournament in Paris in 1903, and in 1904 in a "young masters" tournament in Paris Hoppe's grand average for 2000 points was 12.80.

The best grand average made in the 1906 18.2 championship tournament in New York was 24.14, by Sutton, he making 2874 points. Three thousand points was the most points one player could make. Slosson, who won that tournament, made a grand average of 18.26 for 2771 points. The other grand averages were as follows: Schaefer, 22.89; Hoppe, 20.44; Cure, 15.23; Cutler, 14.46; Morningstar, 10.91.

If he can maintain the average made in his exhibition, Demarest should be able to win leading honors in some of the coming masters tournaments.

George Sutton is the present champion at the 18.1 game. Schaefer defended the title against Hoppe in February, Sutton later becoming possessor through forfeit of Schaefer. Sutton and Slosson are now matched for the honor and will play the contest in New York Jan. 23.

NEW POOL GAME INVENTED.

ST. LOUIS—A new game of pool has been originated by a local man. When the 15 balls are framed in the triangle the seven striped balls are placed on the outsides on the frame. The eight solid balls are placed in the centre with the 1 ball in the middle. One player is to pocket all the stripes and teh other all the solids except the 1 ball. When A pockets his seven stripes, or B has seven solids, then A or B, as the case may be, goes after the 1 ball. The player who puts in the 1 ball wins. If the 1 ball is put in before the player's other seven balls have been downed, however, the player so pocketing it forfeits the game.

ATHLETIC TESTS FOR FRESHMEN ARE HELD AT AMHERST

Massachusetts College Has an Excellent System in Vogue Which Must Be Taken Before Obtaining Degree.

STUDENTS LIKE IT

AMHERST—No college in the country has such a system of physical training as that now in vogue at Amherst. Athletic tests are conducted for the entering classes, and the data obtained from them are carefully filed. Some give very interesting information. These contests take place outdoors as long as the season will permit. The work must be taken by all freshmen, and the data obtained are given to the department of physical education.

The three athletic events which are used for the tests are the 100-yard dash, the running broad jump and putting the 12-pound shot. These competitions were chosen as showing the speed, strength of the legs, strength of the arms and reciprocal ability of the muscles, which is the chief requisite in sports.

Physical training is required at Amherst for all classes for the first three years. Any man who wants to get his degree must satisfy Director Nelligan of his physical fitness. The fall work is conducted on the athletic field by way of an entrance examination. It shows the instructor the capabilities of his men and what they most need, which is better even than the entrance examination in studies.

In running 100 yards a performance better than 12 2-5 seconds is required before any points may be scored. In the broad jump 11 feet 8 inches is the lowest for which points are counted. For the shotput the minimum is 18 feet 3 inches. Marks of 100 per cent are awarded for running 100 yards in 10 2-5 seconds, clearing 20 feet in the broad jump or putting the shot 43 feet.

At the first test of 1908 it was found that the average time for running the dash was 13 4-5 seconds. The jumping average was 15 feet 1 inch. The shot-put figured out 26 feet 6 inches. These performances are very much below what is to be expected from freshmen who have had any experience in athletics at all in their public schools, and serve to show that the average freshman entering Amherst is not very much developed in sports.

At the end of five weeks of training the same tests were repeated. The average time for running 100 yards had come down 12 2-5 seconds to 12 2-5 seconds, the point at which scoring began. The broad jump increased on the average three inches. The shot-put made a gain of a foot on the average.

The scoring of 18 feet in the shot-put gives zero, and each three inches increase adds 1 per cent. For the broad jump every inch over 4 feet 8 inches adds 1 per cent.

These athletic tests are varied after a time with long walks, soccer and outdoor basketball, the men being kept in the air until it is extremely cold. Then they get their turn at gymnasium exercising. The work is required, and all the members of the class have to take part in it. By these methods full statistics can easily be obtained, and they form the basis for statements that are made from time to time by the department of physical education at Amherst.

LONGBOAT WINS AGAIN.

BUFFALO, N. Y. — In their second Marathon race, Tom Longboat again defeated Dorando, in this city Saturday night. Although the Indian fell in the early part of the race and lost considerable distance, he was able to make it all up before they had covered 18 miles. The finish was very unsatisfactory, as Dorando stopped running in the 19th mile and the Indian walked the last six.

BURCH TO COACH CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O.—Robert B. Burch, a Cincinnati boy and captain of the Yale football team of 1908, has received the unanimous appointment as coach of the Cincinnati University football team for next season. Burch will be graduated from Yale the coming summer and will attend the Cincinnati law school.

ST. NICHOLAS DEFEATS MONTREAL.

NEW YORK—Playing in fine form, the St. Nicholas Skating Club seven won its first hockey game against the Montreal A. A. Saturday night, by a score of 6 to 4. The Montreal A. A. seven was composed of picked men from Canadian hockey teams, and the victory of the American team was unexpected.

Notes From the Field of Sports

John Hoey, who formerly played in the outfield for the Boston Americans, has been sold to the Baltimore Eastern League club. He played with Trenton last year.

George M. Wright of St. Louis has resigned the presidency of the William Barr Company, and will devote his time to playing golf. He is an enthusiastic follower of that outdoor sport.

The New York A. C. has scheduled a set of swimming races for Jan. 23. The events are 100-yard handicap for the Bratton cup, 150-yard novice, 500-yard for the Metropoli an Association championship and a water polo game.

Pitcher Young of the Boston Americans seems to be satisfied with the trade of Spencer for Criger, as he recently said that he always admired Spencer's work and that his throwing was especially good.

The new members of the committee which will have charge of making the football rules for 1909 have never been appointed, and followers of the game will await this action with much interest.

Pinehurst will be a scene of competitive golf next week, the sixth annual midwinter tournament being played on Jan. 11, 12 and 13, and the winter tournament of the Advertising Men's Association will follow on Jan. 14, 15 and 16. A large entry is assured for both tournaments.

If the team representing the American Whist Club can continue to defeat opposing teams as easily in the future as in the past, it will soon secure permanent possession of the commercial travelers' trophy. By defeating the Commercial Travelers' Club last Friday it has won eight victories. Only seven more must be secured to get the prize. The next team to play the Americans is that of the Pastime Club, which has four victories to its credit.

HARVARD HAS HARD SCHEDULE

Ten games are to be played by the Harvard hockey team this winter, according to the schedule given out by the management. Three of the games are to be played with strong Canadian teams, the one with St. Francis College promising to be the best on the list, as that college has one of the strongest sevens in Canada. The schedule is:

Jan. 6, Technology at Cambridge; Jan. 9, Columbia at New York; Jan. 13, Williams at Cambridge; Jan. 16, Princeton at New York; Jan. 23, St. Francis College at Cambridge; Jan. 27, Laval University at Cambridge; Jan. 30, Ottawa at Cambridge; Feb. 6, Cornell at Cambridge; Feb. 13, Dartmouth at Cambridge; Feb. 20, Yale at New York.

SALEM HIGH WILL HAVE NEW FIELD

SALEM—The local high school is to have a new athletic field. It is planned to have a baseball and football field, located in the rear of the new building. This is made possible through the personal efforts of Maj. Philip Little and the generosity and kindness of three Salem women.

MUST PLAY IN SUMMER TIME.

The decision of the college faculties that the Intercollegiate Golf Association championships must hereafter be held in the summer vacation will add a formidable rival to the midsummer tournaments. At the annual meeting at Brae-Burn in October the college men voted to play next at Apawamis if the course could be obtained. The league is now composed of eight members, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Columbia, Williams and Dartmouth.

RHODE ISLAND TO PLACE POTHIER IN OFFICE TOMORROW

(Continued From Page One.)

the hands of Gov. James H. Higgins to Gov.-elect Aram J. Pothier Tuesday afternoon. The newly elected officials will take their oaths of office and the 1909 General Assembly will organize for business.

Rhode Island, the smallest state in the Union, is not behind in the matter of elegance at the inaugural exercises, and this year a splendid ceremony has been arranged. The swearing-in of the new chief executive will be announced from the outer balcony of the state house on Capitol Hill as of yore, and a full salute of 17 guns will immediately spread the news about the city. The salute will be fired by a battery detachment of the Rhode Island National Guard.

Following the inauguration, an informal reception to the new Governor and his wife will follow in the executive chamber of the state house, and in the evening the formal reception to all of the newly elected officials and the illumination of the capitol will be held. At noon Tuesday the members of the General Assembly will meet in their respective houses, take their oaths, and then meet in joint convention for the official opening of the 60-day session.

Governor Higgins will call the Senate together, and Horace N. Hassard of Newport, senior member of the House, will call that body to order. The House will reelect Roswell B. Burchard of Little Compton as speaker, and will then join with the Senate in hearing the official record of the last election read.

Governor-elect Pothier of Woonsocket will then be sworn into office, and inducted in the formal manner prescribed. The two houses will separate, the Senate to be convened by Governor Pothier in its own chamber. The Governor's inaugural message will be presented and read in full, and the announcement of the following appointive officers will be made:

Governor's staff—Latimer William Ballou, Woonsocket; Edmond Hubert Guerin, Woonsocket; Ambrose Kennedy, Providence; Emery John San Souci, Providence; Fred Burnside Lawton, Kingstown, and Edward Albert Sherman, Newport. Executive secretary—Edward Parsons Tobie, Pawtucket.

The general officers of the state, elected in November, who will take office Tuesday are: Governor, Aram J. Pothier, Woonsocket, Republican; Lieutenant Governor, Arthur W. Dennis, Providence, Republican; secretary of state, Charles P. Bennett, Providence, Republican; attorney-general, William B. Greenough, Providence, Republican; general treasurer, Walter A. Read, Glocester, Republican.

FAVORS EQUABLE LYNN ASSESSING

Mayor Rich in Inaugural Pledges Himself to Faithful and Impartial Performance of Duty.

LYNN, Mass.—James E. Rich, mayor of Lynn, in his inaugural speech this morning, said that he believes that the small home owner is at present staggering under the taxation system, and that a more equable system of assessment should be made, so that the rich would pay their proportion of the city's expenses. He also believes that the man who pays but a poll tax should be made to share an increased burden of the city's expenses.

The inauguration exercises took place at the City Hall at 10 a. m. Prayer was offered, the aldermen and councilmen and his honor were administered the oath of office by Judge Henry T. Lumms, after which both branches organized, with Frank A. Turnbull as president of the board of aldermen and Arthur W. Santry president of the common council.

Following these ceremonies a convention was held in the council chamber to listen to the mayor's inaugural address. The council chamber was filled.

Mayor Rich pledged himself to a prompt, impartial and faithful performance of his duty to the best of his ability. He called attention to the financial condition of the city. The total net funded debt Dec. 19, 1908, was $3,209,881.72, an increase of $127,914.70 over the preceding year; bonds to the amount of $234,500 were issued during the year, and $124,500 had been paid out of the sinking funds for matured bonds during the year.

SHAKER VILLAGE IS TO BE STATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS

(Continued From Page One.)

firm of Luce & Manning; Miss M. Rockwell of Roxbury, James T. Sheehan, an attorney of Peabody, Dr. John A. Horgan of Roxbury and Charles M. Davenport, a Boston lawyer, who is the secretary of the board.

The necessity for an institution of this kind has long been apparent in Massachusetts, for the Lyman school at Westboro does not provide for youths of over 15, and the Concord reformatory, which receives inmates from 15 to 40 years, in no way discriminates between men and boys, the two classes being housed together and treated on one basis.

The new industrial school at Shirley is therefore an intermediary institution, so to speak, planned to accommodate 150, at which the boys will live in dormitory quarters. The expediency of personal freedom, under supervision, will be an accentuated feature of the policy of the management. Each dormitory will be in care of a man and his wife.

The selection of the property of the old Shaker settlement at Shirley, a mile south of the village, seemed to the trustees a wise one, for from a point of general availability, location and state of buildings it outranked all other sites under consideration.

The buildings are all old, some of them exceeding the 100-year mark, but so well built with hand-hewn timbers and solid masonry that competent architects pronounce them good for another 100 years. These buildings are all undergoing alterations, and will probably be in a state of readiness by the last of March.

The buildings consist of a brick administration building, four large three-story houses, to be used as dormitories; a chapel, smithy, broom shop, store house, shed, cider mill, workmen's houses, corn house and farm buildings. The property's tillage and orchard are of the finest.

At one time in this settlement there were 150 Shakers, and the cordage works, the town's chief industry, were founded by them. An extensive seed business was also conducted by the Shakers.

When the property was sold there were but five of the ancient community left in possession, and they now have gone to the settlement in the town of Harvard.

This last named settlement, and one at Lancaster, near by, with only a scattering of persons in each, are all that remain in the state of several large and prosperous Shaker villages, most of which were founded about 125 years ago.

BOSTON PUPILS FLOCK TO BOOKS

Resignations and Promotions Mark Many Changes in Teaching Staff for Winter Term—Probationers Begin.

After having enjoyed a ten days' vacation upwards of 125,000 school children of Greater Boston today returned to their books for the winter term.

Several new teachers began their first period of probation today as the result, of promotions and resignations.

Those whose promotions and new rank take effect are Maude E. Rice, grade 7, Bennett branch, Dighton street, Brighton, to first assistant in charge; Katherine J. Daly, grade 2, William E. Endicott primary school, John H. Wilson typewriting assistant at the Roxbury evening high school.

DEDICATE NEW CHELSEA CHURCH

The congregation of the Mt. Bellingham Methodist Church, Chelsea, are rejoicing because on Sunday they dedicated their new church edifice at Bellingham and Shurtleff street, free of debt. At all the services the attendance was large.

The sermon in the morning was preached by Bishop John W. Hamilton.

At the dedicatory service in the afternoon, Mrs. Hannah Betton, one of the original members of the church, was present.

Addresses were made by Chairman McClintock of the board of control, and by pastors of the other Protestant churches of Chelsea.

In the evening the sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Joel M. Leonard, presiding elder of the Lynn district.

FIVE NEW ENGLAND LEGISLATURES TO URGE UNIFORM LAW

Particular interest is attached to the coming sessions of the Legislatures of five New England states, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut, as the incoming governors in each state will recommend uniform legislation in the matter of forestry, fisheries and automobiles.

All five Legislatures will convene during the week, and five new governors will be inaugurated, Bert M. Fernald in Maine, Henry B. Quinby in New Hampshire, Eben S. Draper in Massachusetts, Aram J. Pothier in Rhode Island and George L. Lilley in Connecticut.

The most important matters which will come before the Maine Legislature this year are expected to be those of taxation and various phases of the prohibitory law.

Thre is no opposition to the election of United States Senator Jacob H. Gallinger, in New Hampshire, to a fourth term. It is expected that Governor Quinby will indorse the action of the Boston conference by recommendations regarding forestry and automobiles, as well as shellfish.

The bill for direct nomination at the state primaries is expected to be the leading issue before the Massachusetts legislature. Governor Draper will carry out the ideas of Governor Guild for uniform legislation through his inaugural address, Thursday.

In Rhode Island the most important measures upon which the Assembly will be asked to act are the election of judges, the bill providing for the reappointment of the state, the granting of the veto power to the Governor and that of giving the cities and towns the right to vote annually on the license question.

The feature of the session in Connecticut will be the election of a United States Senator to succeed Frank B. Brandegee. Congressman Hill is Senator Brandegee's opponent for the honor. Governor Lilley will probably recommend the adoption of the New England conference measures.

The Republicans have completed control in both Legislatures in all the New England states.

L. P. Hollander & Co.

January Clearance Sale

Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings

Men's Clothing

Men's and Youths' Light Weight Paddock and Regular Rain Coats, sizes 32 to 42. Formerly 28.00 to 38.00.
Now 16.00 and 18.00

Entire line of Men's Winter Overcoats. Formerly 28.00 to 48.00.
Now 18.00. 25.00. 30.00

English Burberry Coats. Formerly 45.00 and 48.00.
Now 35.00

Men's Spring Suits, sizes 34 to 42. Formerly 32.00 to 45.00.
Now 18.00 to 30.00

Men's Two-Piece Suits, for summer wear, sizes 34 to 42. Formerly 20.00 to 35.00.
Now 14.00 to 20.00

Odd Lot of Men's Trousers. Formerly 8.00 to 10.00.
Now 2.00 to 3.00

Youths' Spring Suits, sizes 16 to 20 years. Formerly 18.00 to 30.00. Now 10.00 to 18.00

Youths' Winter Sack Suits, sizes 16 to 20 years. Formerly 20.00 to 35.00.
Now 14.00 to 18.00

Youths' Overcoats and Ulsters, sizes 13 to 20 years. Formerly 18.00 to 30.00.
Now 9.00 to 20.00

Odd Lot of Youths' Spring Sack Suits, sizes 16 to 19 years. 18.00 to 25.00. Now 6.00 to 8.00

Odd Coats....Now 5.00 and 8.00
(Parts of suits that were 25.00 and 30.00.)

Odd Woolen Vests.....Now 50c
(Parts of suits that were 25.00 to 45.00.)

Men's and Boys' Furnishings

25 dozen Silk 4-in-hand and bat Ties .....35c and 50c

5 dozen Negligee and Bosom Shirts .....1.00 and 1.50

3 doz. Men's Flannel Pajamas, 2.50

3 doz. Boys' Flannel Pajamas, 1.50

100 Golf and Auto Caps
50c 75c 1.00

100 dozen Men's Fancy Lisle Hose, always sold for 75c per pair.
Now 3 pairs for 1.00

Our entire line of Men's and Boys' Underwear at less than cost. Regular price per garment, 2.00 to 3.50.....Now 1.00 and 1.50

Men's and Boys' Bath Robes and Dressing Gowns. Formerly 5.00 to 20.00....Now 2.00 to 10.00

Boys' Clothing

Boys' Norfolk Suits, sizes 8 to 16 years. Formerly 10.00 to 20.00.
Now 5.00 to 15.00

Boys' Knickerbockers, sizes 7 to 16 years. Formerly 1.50 to 4.00.
Now 75c to 2.00

Washable Sailor and Russian Suits. Formerly 5.00 and 6.00.
Now 2.00

Washable Blouses. Formerly 1.50 to 2.25.....Now 1.00

Hats and Caps. Formerly 1.00 to 5.00.....Now 25c to 1.00

202 TO 216 BOYLSTON STREET

NEW MAYOR ASKS LOWELL OFFICIALS TO GIVE UP OFFICE

G. H. Brown, in Inaugural, Declares War on Political Machines and City Thinks Reform Overturn Impends.

IS ENTIRELY FREE

LOWELL, Mass.—A political earthquake is predicted in the vicinity of city hall following the inauguration of Mayor-elect Brown today. Not for over 25 years has there been an upheaval, and then it was political rather than reformatory.

The new administration started with a rush. The mayor's inaugural address was begun about 9 o'clock. It was finished by 9:30 o'clock; about 9:40 o'clock he asked for the resignation of Dr. Charles W. Taylor and William C. Doherty, members of the board of health.

Mayor-elect Brown's call at police headquarters last week to turn in his police paraphernalia, found a somewhat changed condition since that day during the campaign when the police commissioners revoked his leave of absence for some statement he made.

Mayor Brown has shown wisdom in not accepting a recommendation to offer a name to the board for a successor to Superintendent Moffatt, and it looks as if Moffatt was waiting to go down and out with the police commissioners.

Mayor Brown's inaugural address today was phrased strongly for reform, especially in the police department, of which he was formerly a member. He demands a curtailment of the control of liquor manufacturing interests over the retail trade, and promises to wipe out the political machines.

A score of people were at City Hall at 7:30 a m.. waiting for the inauguration exercises. At 8:30 the aldermanic chamber was filled. The exercises were at 9.

It is a firm conviction that Mayor Brown's first act will be to call for the resignation of William F. Doherty and Dr. Charles W. Taylor of the board of health.

The mayor said in part:

"It has seemed to me to be my duty today to discuss frankly those departments that have been in the public eye for many months past, and to ask your cooperation in carrying out such reforms as the citizens have a right to expect.

"I wish to express my full confidence in the board of aldermen and common council elected to serve with me during the coming 12 months. I believe that you realize with me that we are placed here in a position of trust as the expression of an aroused public sentiment, and that we must be influenced in our actions only by the opinion of the majority.

"I call to your attention the present unfair methods of granting liquor licenses. I intend to give the greatest publicity to this and to every other evil existing in Lowell, when no better method can be employed. I shall throw the limelight upon every man and method under suspicion. My acts in every performance of duty will be open and public, and there will be no star chamber sessions. We will begin in the mayor's office, and I will compel other departments, including our police board, to transact their business in the open.

"I did not promise a single office or favor to a single individual, and have therefore, no promises to keep, except those I made to the people to be their honest servant. I begin my first term of office, freer, I believe, than any man who ever served you, because I am absolutely free. I can be held, therefore, personally responsible for every act, for every appointment I make, and for every word I utter.

"There is in Lowell today a monopoly in the liquor business, the brewers and wholesalers having obtained control of a majority of the licenses. As mayor it is my duty to find out how they did this, and, if possible, to break their dominion. My experience with liquor squads during the last six years has been that they are an excellent auxiliary for the breweries and wholesalers.

"I believe that the police department should be reorganized before it can be worth to the people of Lowell the big price that is being paid for its maintenance. Having been myself a patrolman, I am aware of the lack of discipline among the men. This unfortunate situation has been caused, I believe, by the recent political acts of police boards in promoting men through political pull and not on merit, and by the acts of superior officers, who have used more brawn than brains who have been indiscreet and who have been lacking in good judgment and tact.

"I believe that the methods in use at our police station in the cases of prisoners are entirely mehind the times, and would not be employed by superior officers of good judgment and tact. I am opposed to the browbeating, third degree methods used on prisoners by superior officers who are not able by tact and headwork to elicit information.

"It is my opinion that the board of health and the health department should be subjected to a searching investigation in view of the pernicious activity which has apparently lessened the effectiveness of the work of that department. If there is a single department in the city that should be free from politics, it is the health department.

"I shall investigate the board of health and the department and will endeavor to ascertain why this department has resolved itself into a political machine."

Auto Collects Mail In the Newtons



NEW AUTOMOBILE POSTAL CAR FOR BOSTON SUBURB.
Greater Boston postal service greatly facilitated by latest innovation.

Collection of mail by automobile was successfully instituted in the Newtons Friday for the first time in the Boston postal district.

At nearly every point in the forenoon trip of 50 miles the machine was ahead of the schedule that had been outlined by Joseph Eichon, who is in charge of the service.

The evening trip of 60 miles was also completely satisfactory to those who have introduced the service.

An area of 20 square miles is covered by the automobile twice every day.

This district includes Auburndale, Newton, Newton Center, Newton Highlands, Lower Falls, Upper Falls, Newtonville, Waban and West Newton.

ENGLISH LIBERALS SCHEME TO BRING THE PEERS TO TIME

Provoked at Legislative Deadlock, They Will Make Coming Budget Hostile to House of Lords—Peerage Now Faces Greatest Crisis in History.

LONDON—Political developments of the last few days have shown conclusively that England is rapidly approaching the most startling crisis it has known in three-quarters of a century. The existence of the House of Lords is at stake.

No such important constitutional issue has been raised in Great Britain since 1832, when the right of franchise, previously based strictly on property qualifications, was made practically universal.

The Lords have been attacked before, but never very seriously. It looks now as though their years, if not their days, as a legislative body are numbered. Ending the old English system of hereditary lawmaking will involve practical reconstruction of the country's constitution.

Nine out of ten Englishmen have long regarded the peers as a foolish anachronism. Bound as the nation is to precedent, however, it has been hard to inaugurate a vigorous movement toward reform. At last the Liberals, the dominant British political party, have declared they will never rest until some form of elective upper house of Parliament is substituted for the present hereditary one.

For three years the Liberals have been in office with an overwhelming majority in the House of Commons. Allowing for all possible combinations against them, they have approximately 100 majority on any party issue. But despite their numerical supremacy they have been practically impotent.

The two houses are far from bearing toward one another the relation that exists between the two branches of the United States Congress. Only the Commons are representative of the people. The Lords represent nothing beyond the narrow interests of the British aristocracy and moneyed classes. The Liberal view is that a body so constituted should yield to the plainly expressed wishes of the masses even though they may sometimes be called on to lay aside their own political, personal and financial prejudices.

The nobility hold nearly one tenth of the total land area of rural England. It is estimated that these holdings, thrown open to cultivation, would support England's hundreds of thousands of unemployed. Legislation along this line has been proposed.

The Lords only laughed at the idea. They keep the land strictly "preserved" for hunting purposes. It is absolutely non-productive.

The licensing bill passed the elective Common by nearly 300 majority. Without even the formality of debate the Lords rejected the measure in caucus. By what the Liberals say is more than coincidence, 130 of the 600 odd peers own stocks in breweries. There were not enough of them to constitute a majority, but their influence was sufficient to control one. In America, either of the great parties may hope to control both branches of Congress. In England only the Conservatives can control the lawmaking body. The Commons may be Conservative or Liberal. The Lords are always Conservative.

When the Conservatives control the administration the peers pass bills without discussion. If a Liberal government is in power, they automatically reject every important measure submitted to them. When the Liberal party last came into power it did so under a distinct mandate from the people to accomplish three things:

To revise Scottish landlordism.

To place British common school education upon something like a modern basis.

To curb the liquor interests, which have attained so dangerous political power in England.

The Scottish landlords bill passed the Commons, went up to the Lords, was so mutilated as to be wholly inoperative, returned to the lower house and was dropped as useless in its new form.

The education bill was laboriously worked into satisfactory shape and was about to be passed by the Commons when so plain an intimation was received from the Church of England element in the upper branch that it, too, would be rejected, as to make further action upon it a waste of time. So it was dropped.

The licensing bill's defeat was the last straw.

The members of the Liberal cabinet and the leaders of their party in the House of Commons made up their minds that the House of Lords must be abolished. They took up the gage of battle on the abolition issue. The fight, it was decided, will be waged on financial lines.

In next April's budget will be several clauses, it is considered certain, that the Lords will never willingly submit to. One will specify a tax of as high as 12 1-2 per cent on all excessively heavy incomes. A second will give the state 25 per cent of large estates when inherited. A third will tax land values so heavily that the holding of extensive unimproved tracts will be rendered impossible. A fourth will require a liquor license fee sufficient to put one third of the saloons in England out of business and to bring in $20,000,000 in revenues.

The measure will be purposely designed to bear heavily on the class the peers represent.

The British constitution allows the Lords to do one of two things with a financial bill. They may reject it entirely or pass it without alteration. Whether they will pass the proposed appropriation measure no one yet knows. The Liberals admit that it seems impossible that the Lords will do so.

But to refuse will mean the stopping of all allowances for the army, navy and the civil service. To think of the Lords daring to risk such a step appears almost as ridiculous as the other alternative.

Whichever course they may adopt will be followed immediately by the cabinet's resignation, the dissolution of Parliament and, in natural order, a call for a general election. The issue will be reform in the House of Lords.

Premier Asquith, the Liberal leader, is confident of victory. If his appropriations bill is passed he believes it will give his party such popularity as to insure it enormous support. If rejected, he is sure it will bring the Lords into detestation so bitter as to guarantee a majority to any party which promises their abolition.

The first request will not be, however, for absolute extinction of the Lords. To move at all in England, it is necessary to move slowly, and Premier Asquith recognizes it. At the outset it is proposed merely to deprive the peers of their present veto power. Bills passed by the Commons will go up to the Lords for approval. If rejected, they will be again passed by the Commons and sent up a second time. In the event of a second rejection they will be laid before a conference committee. Should the committee fail to agree the bills will go through the Commons a third time and then straight to the King for signature, a mere formality, as it is never refused.

Having accomplished this much, the Liberals propose to proceed toward the complete reform of the upper body. Upon the best way of accomplishing this opinion differs. No one wants to abolish the Lords, but simply to make an end of its hereditary feature. The most popular plan, vaguely discussed by the Radicals, is the election of life representatives. The change would leave the peerage.

BATTLESHIP PIPES IN NEW YEAR WITH GENERAL REVELRY

Men on New Hampshire Make Much Noise, Salute Flag and Play "Star Spangled Banner."

SUDDEN FESTIVITY

BROOKLYN—New Year's eve aboard a battleship is strictly a celebration of the men, and they have things pretty much their own way All hands on the New Hampshire mustered for'ard early in the evening and got together in groups in snug corners of the gun deck.

As the first sound of New Year's welcome floated in off the harbor all aboard the New Hampshire jumped to their feet, and that was a signal for 16 bells to be sounded; marine good measure for the highest number of bells, ship time, is eight. The ship had been almost dark outside with the exception of the signal and the captain's absent lights, but the battleship's big searchlights—the 60-inch kind—flared up. The after lights were trained on a huge American flag trailing from the foremast, while the forward lights revealed the same kind of flags, held out by a stiff breeze, from the mainmast and at the peak.

The chief bosn's mate, known best on the New Hampshire as Heavy Weather, piped all hands aft, and they came armed with dishpans or anything that they could make a noise with. At their head was the ship's band. It couldn't be heard much, for about that time the ship's big siren broke out in answer to the same kind of music from the other war vessel in the yard and the fireboat Abram S. Hewitt across the river. Then the fog horn of the New Hampshire and the ship's deep-toned whistle joined the chorus.

The whole business wound up by the crew massing aft, with the band well to the front, and serenading the officers with "Auld Lang Syne," and then that old standby that the navy never tires of and knows how to make music out of, "The Star-Spangled Banner." It was the best way they knew to start the new year right.

RECEIPTED BILL REWARDS HONOR

SPOKANE, Wash.—"There is $5 unpaid on an account I owed at your store about 30 years ago. Will you please send me your address so I can forward the money with interest."

The foregoing is contained in a letter signed with the name of Maggie Clarkin, Fargo, N. D., received by W. D. Kipp of Spokane, who ran a general store at New Hampton, Iowa, in 1875, before he came west. When Mr. Kipp closed his business he charged the account off the books under the impression he would not be able to collect it.

"This letter shows there is more old-fashioned honesty in the world than is commonly supposed," he said, "and I am going to send a receipted bill to Mrs. Clarkin as a belated holiday present."

PRESIDENT WANTS "OFFICIAL" CHAIR

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt has asked permission of Congress to take away with him, when he retires to private life, the chair at the head of the cabinet table, and also the chair at his office desk in the corner room.

Mrs. Roosevelt, the President added, would like to take away a sofa, which was the first article of furniture that she purchased for the White House.

Furthermore, the President said he would like to permit the members of his cabinet to take away chairs they had used at the council table.

His letter to Speaker Cannon, making the request, has been referred to the appropriations committee.

The chairs cost $75 each. Congress is expected to gratify the President's wish.

BROCKTON SEEKS TO KEEP BUSINESS

BROCKTON — Because the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company has established branch factories in Springvale, Me., and Marlboro, Mass., and other local shoe manufacturing concerns have listened to proposition from other cities and towns which see a possibility of luring Brockton concerns away on account of industrial conditions here, there has been some uneasiness.

A committee meets today to consider the situation and see what measures can be taken to prevent the threatened exodus. The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union meets this uneasy feeling by a published prediction that within 10 days every shoemaker in Brockton will be employed.

ANNUITY POLICY PLAN IS ADOPTED

NEW YORK—Representatives of life insurance companies in this city have succeeded in getting Otto Kelsey, the state superintendent of insurance, to consent to a change in form of policies, so that the annuity plan in force in Massachusetts may be introduced here.

This provides that after a policyholder shall have paid his premium for a certain period, during which his policy will have the regular life feature, an annuity, according to the amount of the policy, may be paid until the proper lapse of the policy.

DUTY ON LEATHER GIFT TO PACKERS

Shoe Manufacturer Tells Congressman That Tariff Does Not Benefit Cattle Raisers of Country At All.

WASHINGTON—The tariff on hides is not a bonus to the hide producer but a bounty to the great beef packing interests, is the statement, made by John C. Roberts, a St. Louis shoe manufacturer, in a letter to Representative John W. Gaines. Mr. Roberts declares that the fact that steers are today $12 to $14 less valuable than a year ago and that the price of hides and tanned leather is greater than a year ago is conclusive proof that the tariff has nothing whatever to do with fixing the price of hides.

"In the first place," writes Mr. Roberts, "a duty on hides is not a protection to any industry in this country, for there is no hide-producing industry. Hides represent a by-product of the beef industry."

The beef packers who control the hide and leather market are charged by Mr. Roberts with keeping prices up to where they are today. He declares that shoes cost 15 cents more a pair to manufacture today than they did four months ago. This additional cost is taxed against the consumer. He explains that the staple prices of the commoner shoes are never raised five, 10 or 15 cents, but invariably jump 50 cents when the manufacturer raises his prices.

REFUGEES SAIL FOR U. S.

NEW YORK—News has reached here in a cablegram to Cesare Conti, agent of one of the Italian steamship lines running between Italy and this country, that the first batch of refugees from the stricken districts of Italy had sailed for the United States. The refugees numbered 700 and they sailed from Palermo Saturday on the steamship Re d'Italia.

PRESIDENT SENDS IN NOMINATIONS

WASHINGTON—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

To be envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary:

Huntington Wilson of Illinois to the Argentine republic; Spencer F. Eddy of Illinois to Roumania and Servia and diplomatic agent in Bulgaria.

To be third secretary of embassy: Seth Low Pierrepont of Connecticut, at Paris, France.

To be consuls general:

Arnold Shanklin of Missouri, at Mexico, Mexico; Alban G. Snyder of West Virginia, at Panama, Panama; Richard M. Bartleman of Massachusetts at Buenos Ayres, Argentine republic.

To be commissioner of immigration at the port of New York: Robert Watchorn of New York.

To be judge of district court for district of Alaska (division No. 1) R. A. Gunnison, of Alaska.

BOSTON ART CLUB CHANGES IN FORCE

With Vice President Harvey N. Shepard acting president, in place of John D. Bryant, who has resigned, the Boston Art Club today begins a new regime owing to several radical changes in the constitution of the club. One of the most important is the change of the beginning the fiscal year April 1 instead of Jan. 1. The old officers were requested to hold over, but owing to private matters President Bryant resigned.

The revision of the constitution and by-laws calls for adding a new feature in the way of non-resident membership, the raising of the annual dues for resident and artist members, and a positive definition of guests, dividing them into visitors, who may come from points within 30 miles of Boston, and strangers, who come from a greater distance.

PERSIANS FLEE TO CONSULATES

Authorities in Ispahan Find Refuge From Revolutionists Who Control City—Intervention Is Proposed.

TEHERAN, Persia—A renewal of disorder in Tabriz and the activity of revolutionists in Ispahan a city of 85,000 population, has caused the Russian diplomatic agents today to try and get the British representatives to agree on a move for immediate intervention.

In Ispahan the revolutionists have gained complete control and the Persian authorities are now refuged in the British and Russian consulates. The consuls have appealed to Teheran for assistance.

In Tabriz the insurgents, who have been in control of the city for several months, are throwing up entrenchments to resist the advance of the royalist governor of Maragha, who is marching against the revolutionists at the head of a large force.

The British diplomats have so far refused to join with the Russians in a demand for intervention, under the belief that Russia's real motive is a desire to gain a permanent foothold in Persia.

AUSTRIA AWAITS SERVIA'S REPLY

VIENNA—The Austrian foreign office is today drafting a demand for an explanation from M. Milovanovitch, the Servian foreign secretary, of his warlike speech in the Skupshtina Saturday. Unless Milovanovitch makes a satisfactory answer, Austria will issue an ultimatum that is likely to bring the Austro-Servian trouble to an acute stage.

In his Saturday speech Milovanovitch urged preparations for a campaign against Austria unless the latter immediately granted the Servian demands.

January Clearance Sale

THE

Lowest Prices Ever Named

Sale Now Going On

This sale includes our Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits, Overcoats, Trousers, etc., and is a sale of the best clothing ever shown under a single roof, and a tremendous discount from usual prices. It will pay you to come miles to this sale.

Suits

$10 and $12.75 Suits now 8.95
$14 and $15 Suits now 10.00
$18 Suits now 12.50
$20 and $22 Suits now 15.00
$25 Suits now 19.50
$25 and $28 Suits now 21.50
Our $30, $32, $35 and $38 Suits, your choice 25.00

Overcoats

$10 and $12.50 Overcoats 8.95
$15 and $18 Overcoats 12.50
$20 and $22 Overcoats 15.00
$25 and $28 Overcoats 19.50
$32, $35, $38 and $40 Fine Overcoats now 25.00
$45, $50 and $60 Finest Overcoats now 35.00

Young Men's Suits

$10 and $12.75 Suits now 8.95
$15 Suits now 12.50
$18 and $20 Suits now 15.00
$22, $25 and $28 Suits 19.50

Young Men's Overcoats

$10 and $12 Overcoats 8.95
$15 Overcoats 12.50
$18 and $20 Overcoats 15.00
$22, $25, $28 Overcoats 19.50

Children's Clothing

SUITS

$4.25 Suits now 2.95
$5 and $6.50 Suits now 4.25
$8 and $8.50 Suits now 5.00
$10 and $12.50 Suits now 8.00

OVERCOATS AND REEFERS

$5 and $6.50 Qualities 3.95
$8 and $8.50 Qualities 5.95
$10 and $12.50 Qualities 7.85

This Is the Money-Saving Sale of the City--Come

Open Saturday Evenings

THE CONTINENTAL,
BOSTON'S GREATEST CLOTHING STORE,
WASHINGTON AND BOYLSTON STREETS.

Open Saturday Evenings

REVERSAL WANTED IN LABOR CASES

SAN FRANCISCO—Labor leaders of this city today forwarded to Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison the resolutions of sympathy and support adopted at a meeting last night of 4000 labor unionists. The meeting was addressed by several of the best labor speakers on the Pacific coast.

The speakers and the audience expressed strong opposition to the plan of asking for a pardon for the three men sentenced to jail for "contempt of court" by Justice Wright of the supreme court of the District of Columbia. It was determined to fight for a reversal of the sentence.

ELECTRICITY FOR AVON.

AVON—A meeting is to be held this week in response to a petition from the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brockton to locate poles and wires on East Main and High streets to furnish the town with electricity.

Long JEWELER

CLEARANCE SALE

Monday, Jan. 4th until Saturday, Jan. 9th

MANY GOODS MARKED DOWN 25 to 33⅓%

In addition to those specially marked we will give a discount of

10% ON EVERY ARTICLE IN THE STORE

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver, China, Cut Glass, Leather Goods, Chafing Dishes, Coffee Percolators, Lamps, Umbrellas, Opera Glasses, Carving Sets, Photo Frames, Brass Desk Goods

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Purchases charged as usual. New accounts opened.

41 SUMMER STREET, Next Hovey's.

NEWS OF THE DAY FROM FOREIGN LANDS

AMERICAN FLEET ARRIVES AT SUEZ AHEAD SCHEDULE

Sperry Welcomed by Egyptian Authorities—Leave to Visit Cairo for Five Hundred Officers.

CAIRO — Two hundred officers from the American fleet, now at Suez, arrived here today, the advance guard of 500 officers who have been given permission to stop off here.

It is understood that Admiral Sperry and his staff will come here later, but this has not yet been definitely decided.

The fleet is said to be under orders to split up temporarily and scatter to Malta, Algiers, Marseilles, Trieste, Messina and other Italian quake ports that are in need of aid.

The supply ship Culgoa will hasten to the quake zone with an immense store of provisions that were intended for the fleet, but which Admiral Sperry says can be spared.

The fleet arrived at Suez two days ahead of schedule time after a run of 3440 knots, one of the longest in its series during its world-encircling trip.

When the fleet had come to anchor the Egyptian and canal authorities went aboard the flagship and welcomed Rear Admiral Sperry, who expressed regret that he was compelled to curtail his stay in Egypt.

The converted cruiser Yankton entered the canal at 2 o'clock Sunday and the supply ship Culgoa followed. The former has a number of doctors aboard, and the latter a large supply of provisions and stores. Both are going to Messina at full speed. All arrangements were made by wireless for the ships to pass through the canal as quickly as possible and to coal at Port Said.

The canal authorities have made special arrangements for all the battleships to have a clear run through the canal.

Cable Briefs

PARIS—The French public subscription to the earthquake relief fund now totals $93,400.

HALIFAX, N. S.—The oil tank steamer Chester, for Philadelphia from Antwerp, was forced to make port here, to refresh her coal supply.

BERMUDA—The British schooner Advance, bound from Fernandina to Halifax with lumber, has put into St. Georges for repairs.

LA PRENSA, Italy—The Italian balloon Ruvenzori, with five passengers, left Milan Dec. 31 and landed at Fregus Jan. 3, traveling over Switzerland.

LONDON—The commission appointed in 1907 to investigate the opium traffic in the Straits settlements and the Malay states reports against the closing of the opium shops.

LISBON—The Portuguese cruiser Vasco de Gama has left for Messina. The theaters of this city are organizing benefit performances in aid of the Italian sufferers.

SAVE THE BIRDS CRIES THE STATE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Recommendations are made by the state commissioners of birds that additional legislation be passed immediately by the incoming Legislature, in order that quail, partridge and woodcock may not be exterminated.

The legislation demanded by the commission comprises the following points:

The enactment of a resident hunters' license provision at the following rates: $1 for residents, with 15 cents for registration; $10 for non-residents, and $15 for alien hunters. The proceeds to be used for the protection of birds in the state.

Establishment of a close season on black duck from March 1 to August 15. Wood duck to be protected for five continuous years.

All hunting from motor boats to be prohibited.

That the transportation of shore birds out of the state be prohibited at all times.

That the bounty on hawks, owls and crows be repealed.

FIRM BUYS LAND TO EXTEND WORKS

LOWELL—The American Hide and Leather Company has purchased from the Belvidere Woolen Company the land upon which the tannery buildings are located and which have been under lease. Some extensive improvements are expected in the near future on this property.

FACTORY FOR SOUTH BRAINTREE.

SOUTH BRAINTREE—The Rice & Hutchins Shoe Company is planning to enlarge its output in this town during the present month and a report is current that the firm intends at an early date to erect another factory in the rear of its present plant

TEST NEAR FOR YOUNG TURKS

Must Vote on Interference of Committee in State Business Which Will Come Before the Chamber.

CONSTANTINOPLE—The moment is rapidly approaching when the Young Turk party will be put to a supreme test in the Ottoman Parliament. The interference of the committee in the business of state will shortly be brought before the Chamber and, as it has been calculated that the committee in this particular case cannot command over 98 votes out of the 250, that interpellation is likely to produce far-reaching results.

The Young Turks feel that the old constitution of 1876 should be amended so as to establish once for all a national sovereignty and ministerial responsibility to Parliament. They view with some apprehension the program of the opposition, led by Prince Sabah-ed-Din, as tending towards decentralization, for it, will be naturally favored by the Greeks, Bulgarians and Servians, whose separatist velleities it is bound to foster.

On the other hand, it is not excluded that the Young Turks will discover that they are nearer akin to the Levantine Christians than to their Mussulman brethren from Yemen and Tripoli, in so far as up-to-date economic problems are concerned. Close observers of the complex situation, and more especially of the attitude assumed by the Arab deputies, agree that wholly unexpected contrasts will develop, while old dissensions will disappear with the rise of new interests.

Foreign Briefs

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao—The Dutch batleship Du Ruijter has arrived here.

HAVANA—The United States gunboat Dubuque sailed Sunday for Bluefields, Nicaragua.

BERLIN—No express steamers left Germany for the United States during the past fortnight.

CALCUTTA—Prohibited from sacrificing of cows, the Mohammedans in Hindustan started a riot at Titteghur.

PARIS — In the recent election the government policy has been indorsed and most of the senators reelected.

HAVANA—Governor Magoon has left here on a nine-day trip to the eastern end of the island.

LONDON—It is said that King Edward and Queen Alexandra will visit Emperor William at Berlin in February.

MONTEREY, Mexico—The Mexican Packing Company is about to begin the erection of a large packing plant in this city.

LONDON—The Daily Mail reports that 20 arrests have been made of persons in a recent plot against the imperial family.

BERLIN—Ambassador and Mrs. David Jayne Hill are installed in their new home. On Friday they gave a reception to the American colony.

BOGOTA, Colombia, S. A. — Iron ore has been discovered on the shores of the Caribbean sea and is now being worked by American engineers.

RUSSIA QUITS OLD DESIGNS

New Understanding with England Leads Her to Plan Development of Resources in Trans-Caspian Provinces.

ST. PETERSBURG — The radical change that has come over Anglo-Russian relations through the agreement between the two rival powers on eastern affairs from Macedonia to Manchuria is gradually producing a complete reversal of Russian public attitude to the question of the middle East.

Nothing could be more favorable to the growth of Anglo-Russian cordiality as one of the bulwarks of the world's peace than the dropping of the old Russian habit of regarding Turkestan and the Trans-Caspian region merely as bases for future operations against India. That view is now giving place to a perception of the intrinsic economic and political value of the Central Asiatic possessions to European Russia and to a real desire to develop their latent resources.

Senator Count Pahlen's official inquiry into the condition of Turkestan will probably result in the substitution of civil for military administration, and Colonel Logofet of the frontier guard advocates extensive reforms in Bokhara, a khanate under Russion suzerainty.

A Russian railway, guarded by Russian troops, traverses the vassal state. At New Bokhara, 10 miles from the capital, lives the Russian political agent who exercises jurisdiction over Russian subjects and gives the Ameer advice on internal administration. There are Russian garrisons and fortresses on the Oxus and Afghan frontier and custom houses and a solitary Russian school for the native population.

PEKIN MINISTERS SEE AFFRONT TO WORLD POWERS

Foreign Agents Uncertain How to Act on Yuan's Dismissal—Are Puzzled Over Status of Tang's Mission.

PEKIN—The ministers of foreign powers accredited here disagree as to whether the welfare of foreign interests is technically involved by the regent's action in dismissing Yuan Shih-kai.

The representatives of Great Britain, the United States and Germany view the regent's action as tantamount to an affront to the powers, on account of Yuan Shih-kai's position abroad. There is a marked lack of unanimity among the diplomats.

The appointment of Na-Tung as grand councillor is followed by an edict appointing Liang-Tun-Yen, customs taoti, to the position made vacant on the foreign board.

The court's action in increasing the palace troops and forbidding the entrance to the palace even of the highest officials without passes, was taken as an indication of the alarm felt in court circles, probably of an anti-dynastic plot. The government intimated its intention of making public the impeachment, giving details of Yuan Shi-kai's alleged intrigue upon which the dismissal was based. It is in connection with the coup d'etat of 1898.

Yuan Shi-kai has succeeded in escaping from Pekin to Tientsin, a treaty port under the protection of Great Britain.

It is probable that among the first changes both Yank Shi Siang, the viceroy of Shili, and Prince Ching, president of the board of foreign affairs, will be removed. There is keen interest as to the fate of Tang Shao-Yi's mission to the United States for the source of his authority has now been removed.

Domestic Briefs

WASHINGTON—The American Forestry Association will meet in this city Jan. 13 and 14.

HAMPTON ROADS — The United States cruiser North Carolina has arrived here.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—The steamer Texas, which put in here afire, will be saved, although the cargo is a total loss.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—Owing to a deadlock, the board of education here is unable to elect a president.

LOS ANGELES—Burbank's thornless cactus is a success, the plants showing no signs of reverting to thorns.

MOBILE, Ala.—An engineer corps is about to leave here to break ground for the new Honduras National railroad.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Mayor Malone has closed all moving picture shows in his crusade against Sunday amusements.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Mrs. Louisa Desira recently celebrated her 99th birthday.

MAINE EXPECTS BIG ICE HARVEST

GARDINER, Me. — Indications point to a resumption of the ice-cutting industry on the Kennebec river this winter. It is expected that the American Ice Company will, at least, make attempts to fill two of its largest houses, at Iceboro and Cedar Grove, the combined capacity of the two being about 125,000 tons.

The trust has neglected this river since two years ago and it is now estimated that there are at least 50,000 tons of ice carried over from that cut.

The ice should be clear and of good quality this winter, for there have been no bad storms or winds, but the thickness is not yet up to the standard owing to the general mildness of the season. Thus far the ice measures only five inches when it should average at least twelve.

The American Ice Company will probably cut small amounts at Bristol and at Boothbay during the winter and it is also expected that some of the houses along the Penobscot will be filled.

TAUNTON BEGINS VERY BUSY YEAR

TAUNTON, Mass.—The city government for 1909, which was inaugurated today, has several important matters to settle. The police department want a new station and automobile for the chief; the fire department a new station and an automobile for the chief, several thousand more feet of new hose, more horses, and the central station enlarged.

Two public playgrounds must be purchased and fitted with all necessities. Two new grammar schools are needed and with several of last year's bills to be paid, the new city government took office with plenty of work in view.

PUPILS FILL NEW ESMOND SCHOOL

Town Once Known As Enfield Honors Itself by the Erection of a Commodious Brick Structure.

PROVIDENCE—The name of the town of Enfield has been changed to Esmond by an order of the United States post-office department, the order taking effect New Year's day. The new schoolhouse was opened for occupancy today for the first time.

A short time ago the Esmond mills bought out the old Enfield factories and a wave of prosperity struck the village. The population grew, and a larger school was found to be necessary. The mill owners furnished the land and made a large cash contribution toward the building. The town furnished the rest of the money and the new structure became a reality.

Saturday afternoon the entire populace of the town turned out for the dedication. Congressman Adin B. Capron, Commissioner of Public Schools Walter E. Ranger and the owners of the mills were present.

KING GETS BAIL AT LAST MINUTE

At 3:50 o'clock Saturday afternoon, 10 minutes before the time set by Judge Schofield for the securing of $35,000 bail by Cardenio F. King, the convicted financial agent of Boston, Saiman Sirk, a real estate man, with property worth $85,000 and subject to mortgages of $50,000, and Mrs. Rosa Bernstein of Malden came forward, completed the securities, and saved King from spending Sunday in a cell.

LYNN DOG ENTRIES NUMEROUS.

The sixth annual bench show of the Lynn Kennel Club will be held in Casino Hall, Jan. 21 and 22. Entries will close Jan. 6.

PASTOR HELPED BY RUM SELLERS

Ithaca (N. Y.) Saloon Keepers and Hotel Men Enter Heartily Into Endeavor to Keep Sacredness of Sabbath.

ITHACA, N. Y.—The first of a series of "Pleasant Sunday Evenings" given by the Rev. C. W. Heizer, pastor of the Unitarian Church, began with a 20-minute address on hints for the new year, and a half hour of music, and a 30-minute talk by a Cornell professor. Mr. Heizer is backed and financed by the Law and Order League, which is an association of saloon keepers and hotel men, who have banded together for the purpose of keeping the lid down and enforcing the Sunday closing law in this section. The entertainments are given at a vaudeville theater.

The meetings are largely for non-church goers, and the promoters aim to give them the associations of the theater, rather than of the church. Handbills announcing the meeting were distributed throughout the city during the week, and despite the bad weather, a cosmopolitan crowd gathered.

The third "act" was an illustrated address on Egypt by Prof. J. H. Comstock of Cornell, who has just returned from the East.

BOXES TO BE MADE AT RANDOLPH.

RANDOLPH—It is reported in Randolph that representatives of a manufacturing concern have been looking at the old Howard & Clark factory, with a view to buying the plant and using it for the manufacture of paper boxes here for the shoe trade.

WEYMOUTH WANTS GAS SUPPLY.

WEYMOUTH—It is proposed to petition the Brockton Gas Company to pipe through the town when it commences to lay mains through Rockland and the Abingtons. The movement is meeting with success.

NEWS OF NEW ENGLAND

PROSPEROUS YEAR FOR BUSINESS THE OUTLOOK IN MAINE

Building Operations Are Booming Througl. State and Farmers' Shipments Keep Railroad Lines Busy.

BATH, Me. — Building operations throughout the state have a rosy look for the year 1909 and from reports received from various parts of the state there is every reason to believe that Maine will enjoy a prosperous year.

Business is picking up on the railroads, freights are moving well and shipments of apples and potatoes from the farming districts are up to the average.

Many new public buildings will be erected in many of the cities and towns during the year, and in almost every line of manufacturing interest there is a feeling of renewed confidence.

In Portland a new city hall will be erected to replace the one destroyed by fire a year ago.

In Bath the Bath Savings Institution will erect a new brick block, probably four stories in height to be occupied by the bank and by offices.

Shipbuilding is about the only industry that does not show a revival throughout the state except in this city, and here the builders are figuring upon many new vessels and hope to have several new contracts in the spring. The Bath Iron Works is now completing the turbine steamship Belfast for the Bangor and Boston division of the Eastern Steamship Company to run opposite the steamship Camden, while it has work well along upon four torpedo boat destroyers and the frames up for a mammoth car ferry for the Maine Central railroad to be used in transporting trains across the Kennebec river.

There is some work going on in the wooden yards and at the yard of the Kelley, Spear Company an ocean-going tow boat is under construction for the Commercial Towboat Company of Boston.

SMOKE ABATED BY NEW STOKER

LOWELL—The installation of mechanical stokers in the large electric plant of the Lowell Electric Light Corporation in Belvidere district has reduced the smoke nuisance to a minimum as little smoke is visible from the new stack.

Messrs. Stone and Webster, general managers of the company are being congratulated by the many people who are benefited by the abatement of the smoke nuisance.

TAUNTON SAVES MONEY.

TAUNTON, Mass. — Four thousand white pine seedlings have been laid out on the shores of Lake Assawompset, the source of Taunton's water supply. The water commissioners report that $100,000 is needed for construction purposes. Taunton has turned $11,000 to the sinking fund.

New England Briefs

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Bear tracks were found here leading to October mountain.

KEENE, N. H.—The Rev. Joseph Walthers, for seven years pastor of the Baptist Church here, has resigned.

BRUNSWICK, Me. — President Hyde of Bowdoin announces a gift of $300,000 to the college.

BROCKTON, Mass.—Italian residents of this city raised $110 for the earthquake sufferers at a recent meeting.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Burglars robbed the safe in the dry goods store of L. E. Moore & Co. here recently and made their escape with $400.

NORWOOD, Mass.—It is reported that the old Central Station repair shops are soon to be put in operation by a western steel company.

NORTH VASSALBORO, Me. — The mills of the American Woolen Company, idle for four months, are now in full operation.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The suit against Governor-elect Lilley has been dismissed because the law under which a charge of corrupt practice was made has been decided to be unconstitutional.

NORTH ATTLEBORO, Mass. — The home of the Rev. Albert Crabtree, pastor of the Attleboro Episcopal Church, was recently ransacked and $500 in silverware and jewelry taken.

REV. DR. FAUNCE HONORED GUEST

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Rev. Daniel Worcester Faunce, D. D., one of the well-known writers on religious subjects in New England, who retired from active preaching 10 years ago, but only last month published a new book, was the guest in an anniversary celebration at his home, 70 Barnes street, Saturday.

There were present, President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University, his wife and son; Mr. and Mrs. George P. Faunce and Miss Dorothy L. Faunce of Lynn, Mass., Albert Faunce of Chicago and Dr. Faunce's wife and daughter.

MILL EXTENSION IS NOW OUTLINED

LOWELL—Edwin J. Hylan has purchased from Nesmith estate the property on Howe street known as Musketaquid Mills, also the adjoining property belonging to the Belvidere Woolen Company. This property is occupied by an old tenement house which will be replaced by a five-story brick addition to the present mill. This addition will care for the mill's largely increased business.

GRANGE HAS EXCELLENT BALANCE.

WEST BRIDGEWATER — The West Bridgewater grange, P. of H., has received from its treasurer the best financial report for many years, there being a balance of over $2000 in its treasury.

MAINE MILLS RUSH WORK.

NORTH VASSALBORO, Me.—The mills of the American Woolen Company have resumed active operations. The receipt of large orders is very assuring.

CITY OF CHELSEA NOW TAKING RIGID FIRE SAFEGUARDS

Chief Henry A. Spencer Declares Repetition of Great Conflagration Will Never Occur There Again.

Rigid safeguards against fire are being established in the rebuilt city of Chelsea, according to statements made by Chief Henry A Spencer of the Chelsea fire department in an interview published in the Chelsea Gazette. The chief says:

"A repetition of the fire of April 12 will never occur in the rebuilt section of the city, the causes of such a conflagration having been removed, the rag shops and the wooden shingled roofs.

Chief Spencer was asked regarding an increase in the permanent force of the fire department. "Of course," he said, "we would be better off if we could have more permanent men. It is simply a question of finances. Every additional permanent man means an increase in the city's expense of $950 annually. If a permanent man takes the place of a call member it reduces this figure to $750.

"Possibly in the future when the city is rebuilt as the present indications point, with an increased population and a larger valuation, the increased income will give an opportunity to put additional permanent men on the department.

"Every day shows us that the city will be better than ever before, not alone from a fireman's point of view, but architecturally and otherwise.

"The fire department will soon have two new engines of first and second class type, the larger of the two to be placed in the new two way engine house on Everett avenue, which will be ready for occupancy in a few weeks. This engine is capable of playing three streams and will be provided with a three-horse hitch, giving that section of the city ample fire protection and increasing the strength of the department."

WHISTLER HOUSE A LOWELL MECCA

LOWELL — The Whistler House has been the mecca of art lovers the past two weeks, not only for Lowell people, but for many from Boston and places outside the state. The Bayley exhibit has been a great attraction as well as the house itself.

On Wednesday there will be an exhibit of Japanese water cloors.

GIFTS TO EXETER LIBRARY.

EXETER, N. H.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, of this town, has presented to the town library a copy of the "Life of Mary Baker Eddy," by Sybil Wilbur. The library also has "Science and Health" and "Miscellaneous Writings" by Mrs. Eddy.

CRANBERRIES AT 18 CENTS.

WAREHAM, Mass.—Cranberries are now retailing at 18 cents a quart. An expected drop in the price after the holidays failed to materialize

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St., Near West

The Great January Sale of

CREST QUALITY **Table Linen** FROM BELFAST

From the most famous manufacturers in the world

Messrs. McCrum, Watson and Mercer, Belfast

Qualities the standard of excellence the world over
Qualities usually made to special order only.
Qualities too fine for most stores to carry in stock at all.

Table Cloths

Size.		Value.	Price.
2x2	yards	7.50	4.25
2x2	yards	9.00	4.85
2x2	yards	10.50	5.75
2x2	yards	12.50	6.85
2x2½	yards	11.00	6.00
2x2½	yards	13.50	7.50
2x2½	yards	16.50	9.25
2¼x2¼	yards	9.00	5.85
2¼x2¼	yards	14.00	7.50
2¼x2¼	yards	15.00	8.50
2¼x2¼	yards	16.00	9.00

Table Cloths

Size.		Value.	Price.
2½x2½	yards	11.50	6.50
2½x2½	yards	14.00	7.50
2½x2½	yards	15.50	8.50
2½x2½	yards	20.00	11.00
2½x2½	yards	30.00	16.50
2 x3	yards	13.50	6.85
2 x3	yards	15.00	7.50
2 x3	yards	19.00	10.00
2½x3	yards	16.50	8.50
2½x3	yards	18.50	9.50
2½x3	yards	22.50	12.50

Napkins Size 27 x 27 in.

Value 12.50 ..... Price 7.50
Value 16.50 ..... Price 8.85
Value 18.50 ..... Price 10.00
Value 24.00 ..... Price 13.50

The Finer Qualities

Foulard Silks

Guaranteed Values 85c, 1.00, 1.25

Price **58c 68c 78c**

Spot Proof *Shower Proof*

In all of the beautiful colorings only produced by the best makers of Foulards in America.

Included are over 2500 yards of Plain Black Foulards at 68c

This great transaction in Foulard Silks, involving in all over 25,000 yards, is the result of a fixed rule with the largest and best makers of Foulard Silks in America to close out each season, regardless of conditions, all the Foulard Silks remaining in stock before going on with a new product.

The contract was made for the lot now offered by Chandler & Co. last summer before their buyers left for Europe, and a great portion of the goods are only being delivered now.

AN ASSURED FACT. *Foulard Silks will be more popular than ever during the coming season, and the makers of the best Foulards are already refusing additional contracts.*

What We Think of Books Sent Us For Review

The Christian Science Monitor will each Monday print notices of current literature. This department is unbiased. Commendatory or adverse criticisms will be published according to the editor's judgment of the merit of each book sent for review.

RIGHT AND RICHES, by Charles O. McCasland; The Wilbur Publishing Company, Pasadena, California, $1.50.

A useful book, one that will do much to clarify the economic atmosphere in the United States if it is read, has made its appearance in the Golden West.

The author, evidently a conscientious, painstaking student, dedicates his volume "to those who, by voice or pen, by precept or example, are striving to inculcate in humanity the apprehension of truth" and sincerity is the tone of its pages.

Henry George, the great tax reformer, came out of the West and who shall prophesy that Charles O. McCasland, with even a wider range of vision, has solved at last the complex problems which have baffled the wisest political economists since the nation began?

However much one may differ with Mr. McCasland, he has given to the world—particularly the western world—a really valuable study of wealth and its relations to the producer, the consumer and society.

"The cure of poverty," declares the author, "can only be wrought out through scientific understanding. In recent years every progressive concern, producing a certain line of materials, is coming to have chemists expert in the analysis thereof, and this has resulted in the greatest advance in such industries. Now the remedy for poverty is plenty and its proper application to the individual need; therefore, to banish or ameliorate the suffering from poverty, we require a scientific analysis or understanding both of wealth and individual need. * * * Where shall we find the vital, effectual, and infallible principles of economics, both for individual and State, save in the teachings of Christianity? When we read these teachings, let us take them at what they say. Let us consult our lexicons as to the meaning of the words we read, and not tradition.

"Business is subject to scientific analysis. That is true as well of public as of private business. But what is counted 'good business' is often no business at all, and what is called law is often but the authorization of outlawry and plunder. The basic principle of true business and true government is the Golden Rule." Let us quote further:

"The scientific basis of all true society is justice. Acquirement of property should be only equivalent to what is given in return. * * * When one has millions of wealth, the question should be, what return did he give to those who conferred it upon him? What reward did the public receive? None? What legislation sanctioned such acquirement? Let it be at once repealed.

"Honor to those who master the secrets of nature, who through invention, organization and system wrest from nature abundance, where she has given sparingly. But down with those systems which reach out and take not alone the apples and grapes, but the trees and vines. Let us endeavor to find some of the principles of acquiring and creating wealth.

"Complaint is made that complete economic knowledge is not practical. The same is said of Christianity. Both are practical in so far as scientifically understood. The vital force of Christianity and of economics is Love. Combination based on greed is a base counterfeit of co-operation based on love.

"There has been but one unerring economist, 'He who taught as one having authority.' We may without fear, therefore, take as our postulates those ever-living truths spoken by Him; they are for the daily affairs of men, and we do no violence to their more transcendent meaning by such use. This is His mission, as stated in His own words: 'I am come that they might have life and that they might have it more abundantly.' The absolute principles of economics is embraced in His thesis: 'Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you.'"

The reader will, perhaps, be impressed by the vigorous attack Mr. McCasland makes upon the centralized system of banking and the ominous view he takes of corporation control. For instance:

"When a bank fails, entailing great loss and confusion and its officers are prosecuted criminally, they often deserve sympathy. The banking laws are more criminal than such officers usually are. To allow banks to lend all but 6 per cent of their deposits, and then prosecute of officers for receiving deposits after the bank is insolvent, is like allowing a child to play with great sums of coins and bills, and then beating it cruelly when some of it is lost. No better example is needed of the danger to the public in trusting an interested class to dominate legislation than is furnished by the laws passed at the dictation of the banks."

Returning to the introduction to Mr. McCasland's remarkable book:

"The great trouble is our reluctance to accept what is new. We cling to old laws and precedent until some cataclysm arouses us. We sit by idly and see some person or corporation quietly get possession of all the coal, oil, lumber or other necessity, and never stir—unless perhaps to selfishly try to corner a little too—when if we were wise and brave and honest, we should rise up and sound the alarm, that the people's birthright is being taken. When appealed to, let us not, like Cain, reply:

"'Am I my brother's keeper?'

"This is a thinking age. In former days oxen, or women, drew the loads and the fickle wind was depended upon to move ships. Now we use understanding to do such things by a better and surer way. We do not in mechanics and industry look to the dark ages for a precedent. Why should we in law? If a thing is wrong in society, we should know that there is a scientific remedy.'

Who will question the correctness of these statements?

"True business is a holy occupation. Our business should be our best and widest field for demonstrating God's kingdom. This was St. Paul's thought when he wrote 'I beseech you that you walk worthy of the vocation wherein ye are called.' * * * The greatest lack of humanity today, and what is most discouraging, is the lack of an ultimate purpose in life; lack of desire which, when supplied will truly give satisfaction. Material wealth or physical well-being is not the ultimate of Jesus' teachings. He asked: 'Is not life more than meat?'

"'Making money' is not a worthy life motive. It cannot bring happiness even if seemingly successful. We hold too narrow views of life. If our pursuits do not tend to broaden our character and bring us into greater harmony with those with whom we deal, then they are conducted on wrong principles. The command 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself', in its fulness means the ultimate elimination of private property, for when we do love our neighbor as ourself we cannot then wish to hinder or deprive him of what is good. All Christian principles of brotherhood, all true economic understanding converges toward the one perfect economic ideal, the complete elimination of hindrance to use, which is the basis of private property.

"Wealth arises not so much from muscular effort or mechanical energy, as from unselfish purpose to serve, to contribute. Production is more truly a discovering or revealing of riches than a creation of them. 'Every good gift cometh down from the Father of lights.' Poverty is darkness. While Jesus was the greatest economist, His mission was not to introduce reform in legislative measures, not to right abuses by force, but to teach men truth and love, which would of its very nature, make them free."

Concluding, Mr. McCasland says:

"The present necessity for private ownership and control does not lessen our need for the perfect ideal. Such ideal is absolutely essential to any plan of social progress, civic improvement, or legislative reform. In proportion as economics, based on this perfect principle, displaces that based on greed, men will become better citizens and neighbors and organized aggression will be overcome.

"This perfect ideal is equally essential to individual success, for the erroneous business purpose to hinder others, starts from the thought of a limited supply and the necessity to contend for one's share, whereas, with the true conception of business, one starts from the foundation fact of God's abundant supply and works with the noble purpose to make such supply available both to himself and as much as possible to others.

"Such workers or salesmen wil not concede the unlimited power of adverse influences, but will contend heroically against them, knowing that success may be won by proper effort, and that the true success of one tends to the success of all."

THE REBELLION OF HELL. A poem by James Wynkoop. Broadway Publishing Company, New York. $1.25.

To write an epic poem in 12 cantos a man requires to be a giant. Mr. Wynkoop seems, in a measure, to have realized this, for in his preface he tells us of Homer and Virgil, of Dante and Tasso, of the Puritan Milton, and of no lesser men. The consequence is that Mr. Wynkoop raises expectations his work fails entirely to justify. The writing of epic poetry demands something more from an author than good intentions.

The author's intention is to portray once more the struggle between good and evil, between the spiritual and the carnal, and to do this on the basis of mind not matter. The scheme is perhaps the most colossal a writer could conceive for it demands not merely the highest poetical gift, but a complete mastery of metaphysics.

Mr. Wynkoop has adopted the rhymed couplet, the metier of Dryden and of Pope, but it is frankly impossible to imagine Dryden or Pope guilty of such lines as:

"But that exquisite virtue, knowing good
And losing it in preference to the lewd;
Ready to talk when asked, but pleased to hear;
Keeping one's self a little in the rear,
Never o'erating things of any kind,
And above all, the work of one's own mind;
Not underdoing it, for both are bad,
Are like extremes and kindred to the cad."

Or again:

"Come, let us walk; the moonlight is most grand
The soft air is as music; sweet, my hand."

Or

"That the great heavy infantry could rest,
The miles remaining of the journey west."

The publishers enclosed a criticism in which Mr. Wynkoop's verse is compared to that of Dryden and Pope, indeed it is claimed that he has outdone them in the smoothness of his verse. It would not be fair to leave the impression that the selections given exhibit the writer at his best. They are not intended to do that, but to show the shortsightedness of comparing this book with the masterpieces of English poetry. Here is the closing paragraph into which it is only fair to conclude the author has put some of his best work:

"The last of all to answer hell's command
Was that great heart and ever-ready hand;
That representative of all that's best
In carnal mind;—Lord Festus sinks to rest.
He rises tall amidst the brilliant light,
Looks t'ward the spirit train and says, 'Good night';
Holds out his hand and smiling waves adieu,
Then midst the flames majestic sinks from view.
Straightway the planets' battling forces cease,
The stars of Heaven proclaim a lasting peace;
And Nature whispers scarce above her breath:
"The last of hell to be destroyed is death.'"

Now let us quote a few lines taken haphazard from Pope.

"Lo, the poor Indian! whose untutored mind
Sees God in clouds, or hears him in the wind;
His soul proud Science never taught to stray
Far as the solar walk or milky way."

And this from Dryden:

"A man so various, that he seem'd to be
Not one, but all mankind's epitome;
Stiff in opinions, always in the wrong,
Was everything by starts, and nothing long;
But in the course of one revolving moon
Was chymist, fiddler, statesman and buffoon."

The author's metaphysics are summed up in his own word in his preface as follows:

"Throughout the poem is seen portrayed immortality of life in the flesh (the ideal state), and also in the last canto, how man, no matter how wicked he may be, is saved into the Spiritual Mind by overcoming his faults. Love neither damns nor destroys."

That evil destroys itself we are willing to admit; but how immorality of life in the flesh is compatible with being "saved into the Spiritual Mind," we are unable to guess.

Mr. Wynkoop has written his book with the desire to help humanity, and that desire will some day bring him nearer a clearer realization of Truth.

SYLLOGISMS, A Book of Reasons for Every Day. Composed by Lee Washington. Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco, New York.

Mr. Lee Washington's book is very charming. Its format is in every way desirable, and its illustations are excellently reproduced. To have found a text for every day of the year was not difficult, but to have found an appropriate sentence or stanza must have required considerable labor. On the whole, the selections are most admirable, as may be seen from a few examples taken practically hap-hazard:

"April 17—And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

"One cannot theorize his way into the kingdom of God. One cannot work out his own salvation by simply learning what he ought to do. One reaches heaven by actually taking the steps which truth points out. Hence we should take time to consider how much of right enters into our life as well as to seek new ideas. We should grieve more when we are not using the understanding we already have than because of a lack of it." —Alfred Farlow.

"Dec. 31—As one whom his mother comforteth so will I comfort you."

"But I sleep to that brooding love,
Have been content in the dream;
Or fretted myself by day, by night,
In gaining the things that seem;
I pray that truth may quicken
The love that is undefiled,
Till free from art,
And quiet in heart
I become as a little child."

"Sempiterna," a year-book published by the pupils of the Home School in Buffalo, N. Y., reveals a beautiful spirit among the children at No. 12 the Circle, under the tutelage and guidance of Mrs. Harriet Marsh Smith-Brown. In the response to roll call it is evidently the custom for the pupils to give a brief quotation instead of answering with the perfunctory "present." Some of these quotations have been published in the year-book and they show the spirit of the school. For example:

"Let not a day pass without having heard some fine music, read a noble poem, or seen a beautiful picture."—Goethe.

"The study of music and the hearing of master works of different epochs will cure one of vanity and self destruction." —Schumann.

"Every day we spend without doing something is a day lost."—Beethoven.

"The one thing you have to do is to make a clear-voiced little instrument of yourself which other people can depend upon entirely for the note wanted."—Ruskin.

"The best of a book is not the thought which it contains but the thought it suggests, just as the charm of music dwells not in the tune but in the echoes of our hearts."—Holmes.

The nature of these quotations shows that the spirit of the school is the spirit of melody and harmony which is to be trained for the great symphony of living as is shown in the quotation from Ruskin and indicated in the others. One of the very best things in the year-book is a selected recitation which may be a contribution of a pupil. It is called, "The Sirens," and is as follows:

"The Greeks and Romans in their effort to know the cause for all effect had no definite principle from which to reason.

"To entrancing influences they gave the name sirens; and portrayed them as maidens who sat on the rocks singing enchanting songs, which, with magnetic power, allured the mariners until they turned from their course and were shipwrecked on the rocks.

"Today, as in the time of the ancients, the sirens are ever ready to tempt the traveler to turn aside from the true course toward Truth. If he lends his ear, they so engross his thought with the charm and pleasure of that which pleases material sense, that he forgets the danger before him. As he gets farther away from the true course, he is dashed on the sharp rocks of experience, "making shipwreck of his faith."

STEAM GIVES WAY TO ELECTRICITY ON MANY RAILROADS

Forty Per Cent. Gain in Efficiency Claimed for New Motive Power — Expense Is Great.

NEW ERA IS IN SIGHT

Steam, a dynamic force which has probably done more to bring about this country's commercial greatness than any other agency, is slowly giving way before the superior strength of electricity, says the Baltimore American-Star. The progress of a people can be traced in the evolution of burden bearing. Packhorse days were days of better civilization than the primeval methods of toting burdens on two poles and a skin.

The discovery of the latent force in steam and its application to work resulted in a new era—the steam age—during which the world's greatest progress has been made. We are now in the first days of an electric era.

On the railroads the deciding battle between the old and the newer force is being fought. The flow of commerce must be incessant, and to keep it moving requires a driving force which combines economy and power.

Steam has furnished this combination of satisfactory strength in the past, but electricity today promises to give greater power with a saving in the creative energy and in money. With proper business caution the railroads are slowly substituting electricity for steam.

Electrification, only a short time ago an experiment, has proved itself the solution for traffic within a city and between neighboring cities, and is being adopted generally. Evidence of the appreciation of the value of the new force is the statement of a prominent engineer that his firm is at work on plans to substitute electricity for steam on various railroads at an expenditure of $100,000,000.

Within the next few years the carriers will have to spend $5,000,000,000 to haul the increase of traffic. It is estimated that by electrification, at a cost of $4,000,000,000, they would increase their carrying capacity to such an extent that no new trackage would be necessary.

For the electric locomotive there is claimed 40 per cent greater efficiency than has the steam engine. E. H. Harriman, one of the greatest of railroad executives, whose success is largely due to keeping abreast with modern thought and invention, is making extensive substitution of electricity for steam on his properties, and others are giving the change serious thought.

LYNN BUILDERS ARE HAPPY LOT

LYNN—New buildings were constructed in this city last year to the number of 316, valued at over $1,000,000. Two hundred and fifty-six permits were granted for remodeling, or adding to old buildings and $325,000 was spent for this purpose. Of the new structures 185 were dwellings. There were more large lodging houses and tenements erected than during any preceding year, many being apartment houses with from six to twelve flats.

Among the new factories, the most notable is the Harney shop. This building will be 200 feet long by 40 feet wide, and eight stories high, and is expected to be ready for occupancy late in the spring.

Among the most notable of the new buildings to be erected this year are the new high school, estimated to cost $200,000, and the new grammar school in West Lynn, to cost $85,000.

ROYAL APPROVAL FOR TEMPERANCE

The Kaiser for the last two or three years has drunk only moderately of alcoholic liquors, and has gradually accustomed himself to a special brew of so-called non-alcoholic champagne devised for him by the late Prof. von Esmarsch, says the New York Times.

William II. in recent years has declared himself on numerous occasions as an enemy of the intemperate drinking habits of many of his subjects. He has been making special efforts to limit beer drinking in the army by establishing canteens where free tea is served.

His Majesty has also labored among his officers with a view to getting them to drink less of cheaper wines and champagnes. The imperial cabinet issued an order some months ago adjuring officers to lead a simpler life in respect to food and drink.

PILGRIMS ELECT THEIR OFFICERS

Aim of Newly Organized Society Is to Perpetuate Memory and Foster Principles of the Founders of Plymouth.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Society of the Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims, organized in this city Dec. 21, has announced the officers of the general court, the administrative body of the new society. The society was formed on the 288th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim fathers at Plymouth.

Its membership will embody all of those who prove their Pilgrim ancestry. Its objects are to perpetuate the memory of the Pilgrims and to foster and promote their principles and virtues, and to erect memorials of the historic event.

To Robert Orr Harris of East Bridgewater falls the honor of being the first governor-general of the new organization. State Commissioner of Education Walter E. Ranger of this city is named as lieutenant-governor-general and Thomas W. Bicknell, also of Providence, is secretary-general and registrar. The other officers are: Treasurer, Gen. Joshua Eddy Crane, Bridgewater; captain, Granville S. Standish, Providence; elder, the Rev. Henry C. Irving Cushman, Providence; historian, Francis Trevelyan Miller, New Haven; governor's assistants, Edwin Day Sibley, Boston; Edwin C. Pierce, Providence; L. Bradford Prince, former Governor of New Mexico; Col. Daniel R. Ballou, Providence; James M. Cushman, Taunton; Lewis H. Meader, Providence; Wilboro; W. Bradford, Bristol; board of commissioners, James Edward Seaver, Taunton; John R. Richmond, Barrington; Lewis H. Meader, Providence; Willard B. Carpenter, Columbus, O., and Charles H. Eddy, Providence.

LIQUOR PROBLEM STIRS TORONTO

Parade of Children in Streets of Canadian City Is Strong Appeal in Behalf of Temperance.

TORONTO, Canada—The liquor problem is the question of the hour in Toronto, and the "dry" states of the great neighbor country to the south have a great influence on the campaign as it will go up here.

News of every victory in the United States is seized on here eagerly by those engaged in the work of advancing the license reduction movement here. How each American city goes is a matter of vital importance in the future of Canada.

A spirited campaign is being carried on here. The sight of a large procession of children parading the streets in vans, headed by bands of music and bearing banners with mottos calling on the voters to vote for license reduction, made a moving appeal for the cause of "no drink." It was both an imposing and an impressive sight.

The anti-liquor forces here are much encouraged, and inclined to put Toronto strongly in the prohibition list.

ALBERTA SOLONS WILL MEET SOON

EDMONTON, Alberta — The fourth and last session of the first Legislature of Alberta will be convened by Lieutenant Governor Bulyea on Jan. 14.

Two of the important questions to come before the next Assembly are the government's railway policy and the redistribution of the province. Redistribution will have the effect of materially increasing the number of members to be elected at the forthcoming election.

At the Theaters

HOLLIS STREET, "Jack Straw."
COLONIAL, "Polly of the Circus."
MAJESTIC, "Girls."
PARK, "Hook of Holland."
TREMONT, "Follies of 1908."
CASTLE SQUARE, "The Circus Girl."
GLOBE, Dockstader's Minstrels.
KEITH'S, Vaudeville.
ORPHEUM, Vaudeville.
BOSTON, Variety.

THIS WEEK'S CONCERTS.

MONDAY.

Jordan Hall, 3 p. m.—Violin recital, Albert Spalding, assisted by Alfred Oswald, pianist.

TUESDAY.

Steinert Hall, 3 p. m.—Piano recital, Joseph Lhevinne.

Fenway Court, 8.15 p. m.—The Kneisel Quartet, Ossip Gabrilowitsch assisting.

WEDNESDAY.

Jordan Hall, 3 p. m.—Pianoforte recital, Ossip Gabrilowitsch.

Jordan Hall, 8 p. m.—Apollo Club, second concert.

THURSDAY.

Chickering Hall, 8.15 p. m.—The Flonzaley Quartet.

L. P. Hollander & Co.

Tremendous Reductions in Dress Materials for Tuesday

Woolen Dress Lengths

The following are samples of the great bargains offered.

152 at $5.00 instead of $12.00

	Formerly	Now
Eight yards Panama Cloth	$12.00	5.00
Eight yards Prunella Cloth	14.00	5.00
Seven yards All Wool Striped Serge	12.25	5.00
Seven yards All Wool Rep	14.00	5.00
Seven yards All Wool Voile	10.50	5.00
Seven yards Fancy Prunella	12.25	5.00

78 at $7.50 instead of $16.00

	Formerly	Now
Eight yards Silk and Wool Voile	$16.00	7.50
Nine yards Silk and Wool Barege	18.00	7.50
Eight yards All Wool Striped Voile	16.00	7.50
Seven yards All Wool Diagonal Serge	14.00	7.50
Seven yards Fancy Prunella	17.50	7.50
Seven yards All Wool Striped Suiting	16.00	7.50

40 at $15.00 instead of $45.00

	Formerly	Now
Eight yards Bordered Canvas Suiting	$45.00	15.00
Eight yards Bordered French Broadcloth	43.00	15.00
Eight yards Fancy Striped French Broadcloth	40.00	15.00
Eight yards Fancy Check French Broadcloth	42.00	15.00
Eight yards Fancy Porters English Suiting	38.00	15.00

Silks

	Formerly	Now
45-inch Fancy Satin Striped and Checked Marquisettes, Ninons and Chiffon Cloth	$3.25 and 3.50	1.35 and 1.75
42-inch Colored Marquisettes	2.00	1.35
21-inch Colored French Taffetas, street and evening shades	1.65	.95
21-inch Fancy Colored Taffetas and Messalines	1.75 to 2.25	.75 to 1.10
24-inch Pongees in Plain Stripe and Polka Dot	1.25 to 1.50	.75
French Foulards	1.25 to 2.25	.75 to 1.10
45-inch French Foulards	6.50	3.75
Best Quality Colored Lining Taffetas	.90	.65
20-inch Black French Taffeta	1.00	.65
24-inch Black French Taffeta	1.35	.85
36-inch Black Satin Messaline	1.75 to 2.75	1.25 to 1.95
45-inch Black Crepe Brilliant	3.00	1.95
27-inch Black Waterproof India	1.00 to 1.75	.75 to 1.10

Wash Fabrics

	Formerly	Now
French Challies	.75 and .85	.35 and .45
Silk Bareges	1.25	.85
French Percales	.40	.20
Swiss Muslins	.75	.35
French Linens (46 in.)	1.10 and 1.25	.65

Equally good values will be found in all other departments.

202 to 212 Boylston Street.

Crane's Linen Lawn

For several years Crane's Linen Lawn has led in popularity. When fabric-finished writing papers first came into vogue, Crane's Linen Lawn took instant lead and has ever since maintained that position.

Linen Lawn is not the only good Crane Writing Paper, but it is one we are sure everyone who admires good paper will appreciate.

You can obtain it at all stores where good stationery is sold.

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Centre of Theatre District
THEATRE SUPPERS
5 to 8 P. M.
Served for Two
$1.00, $1.50, $2.00
The Most Convenient Place To Lunch
COOK'S
88 BOYLSTON STREET

COUNCIL HONORS THIS POLICEMAN

EAST ORANGE—Patrolman Walker, at the final meeting of the city council for the year 1908, was called before the local governing body and on behalf of the people of East Orange commended for an act of courtesy to a stranger within the gates of the city.

In the presence of an audience composed of men and women Walker was told that the chief duty of a policeman is to be of such a character as to inspire confidence, and the council thought he was that kind of a man. Walker could hardly stammer his appreciation of the compliment.

His act consisted in escorting an elderly woman from a streetcar to her destination, which happened to be on his beat, carrying her heavy travelling satchel on the way.

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wherever it occurs, in city or country. Saves expense of test boring and fruitless drilling.
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One hundred rooms, steam heat, baths, elevator. Rates reasonable. No bar.

CONCERTS.

STEINERT HALL.
LHEVINNE
The Great Russian Pianist.
TOMORROW AFTERNOON at 3. Tickets are on sale at the Hall.

CADETS APPEAL FOR CLEMENCY.

WASHINGTON—Sixteen cadets recommended for discharge from the West Point Military Academy after the semi-annual examinations have come to Washington to appeal for clemency. Usually such appeals are futile.

Crawford Howell Toy, since 1880 Hancock professor of Hebrew and oriental languages at Harvard University, has sent in his resignation to the faculty, to take effect Sept. 1, 1909.

WHOLE WORLD CAN BE REPRESENTED ON DINNER TABLE

Succulent Vegetables Common to Our Boards Have Been Gathered Originally From Far-Distant Lands.

WE CLAIM POTATO

The potato, which was already cultivated in America when the continent was discovered, is indigenous to Chile. It was introduced to Europe in 1580 and 1585 by the Spaniards, and almost at the same time by the English, who brought it from Virginia, where it had appeared about 1550.

The sweet potato and the Jerusalem artichoke are also supposed to come from America.

Salsify is found in a wild state in Greece, Dalmatia, Italy and Algeria. According to Oliver de Serres, it has been cultivated in the south of France since the 16th century, says the Revue Scientifique.

Turnips and radishes came originally from Central Europe. The beetroot and the beet, which have been greatly improved by cultivation, are considered as the same species by botanists. The beet, only the stalk of which is eaten, grows wild in the Mediterranean, Persia and Babylonia.

Garlic, onions, shalots and leeks have long been cultivated in almost all countries and their origin is very uncertain. That of the scallion is better known. It grows spontaneously in Siberia. One finds chives in a wild state throughout the northern hemisphere.

The radish, greatly modified by cultivation, probably had its origin in the temperate zone, but from what wild species it is derived is not exactly known.

The lettuce appears to be derived from the endive, which is found wild in temperate and southern Europe, in the Canaries, Algeria, Abyssinia and temperate western Asia.

Wild succory is spontaneous throughout Europe, even in Sweden, in Asia Minor, Persia, the Caucasus, Afghanistan and Siberia. Cultivated succory is probably a form of endive which is thought to have its origin in India.

Corn salad is found wild throughout Europe, Asia Minor and Japan.

Cabbage, like all vegetables which have been cultivated from remote times, is believed to be of European origin.

The artichoke is the cultivated form of wild cardoon, indigenous to Madeira, the Canaries, Morocco, the south of France, Spain, Italy and the Mediterranean islands.

Asparagus has its origin in Europe and temperate Western Asia.

The origin of the egg plant is India, that of the broadbean is unknown, as also that of the lentil, the pea, checkpea and haricot. The last named appears to have come originally from America.

The carrot grows spontaneously throughout Europe, Asia Minor, Siberia, Northern China, Abyssinia, Northern Africa, Madeira and the Canary islands.

Chervil comes from temperate Asia, parsley from the south of Europe and Algeria, sorrel from Europe and Northern Asia, the mountains of India and North America. Spinach is supposed to come from Northern Asia.

For some 20 years past the crosnes has been used. This little tubercle with fine savory flesh, which has long been cultivated in China and Japan, is probably indigenous to eastern Asia.

The tomato comes from Peru, the cucumber from India and the pumpkin from Guinea.

BRITISH JUDGE'S OUTFIT COSTLY

A judge's outfit in the way of robes imposes a heavy tax upon the newly appointed judge in England, although the cost is not nearly so great as it was in the early days of Queen Victoria, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The Lord Chancellor's robes cost something like $750, and even a judge's stockings are an expensive item.

The wardrobe of a judge costs anything from $2500 to $3000, and if the newly fledged "my lord" is attached to the King's bench division he will require five gowns, a girdle, a scarf, a casting-hood, a black cap, a three-cornered cap, a beaver hat, a cocked hat, a silk hat, lace bands and two full court suits, swords, etc., to keep up the majesty of the law.

NEW POSTOFFICE DUE FOR BOSTON

A new postoffice at the corner of F street and Broadway, South Boston, is looked for in the very near future, as the department has received the approval of the location from Washington and the matter of making a lease of the premises will be arranged as soon as possible.

It will be equipped with modern requirements for sorting, stamping and rapid handling of the mail.

"It will be an excellent thing for that district," said Postmaster Mansfield, "as South Boston has a population of 90,000 people to be taken care of and our present quarters are inadequate for such a large number."

IOWA SCHOOL BILL ABOLISHES ARMY OF USELESS OFFICERS

State Superintendent Advocates Consolidation of Rural Districts and Supervision of Funds by County Authorities—Predicts Better Salaries and Attendance.

DES MOINES—A complete reorganization of the public school system of Iowa was advocated by John F. Riggs, state superintendent of public instruction, in his annual address before the Iowa State Teachers Association.

The Iowa educational commission, authorized by the state to revise the present school laws, has drawn a bill which will be presented to the Legislature as a substitute for the existing code of school laws.

A state board of education of seven members is created by the bill, to take the place of the present board of five examiners. The bill requires that an inspector of high schools shall be named by the board of education, and that he shall work under the supervision of the superintendent of public instruction.

Superintendent Riggs came strongly to the support of the plan to abolish the office of schoo treasurer, wipe out the 5000 such officers in the state, and make the county treasurers custodians of the school funds.

He declared that powerful interests oppose this change in the state law, because at the present time banks and school treasurers have the free use of an enormous balance, which in June 30, 1908, reached a total of $5,485,991. In addition to the free use of school money the school treasurers of Iowa are paid annually salaries approximating a total of $75,000.

Closing of the small schools of the state, where the attendance has so far decreased that interest and efficiency are sacrificed, was officially indorsed by Superintendent Riggs in his address. Under the new law the schools may be reopened at any time conditions warrant.

Superintendent Riggs took up at some length the section of the new law which proposes to make the county the unit of school organization.

"While Iowa has a form of the township system in about three fourths of the state," said Superintendent Riggs, "and the rural independent district system in the other fourth, we have in reality all the evils of the district system in the entire state.

"Under our system we have in round numbers 23,000 directors, 5000 secretaries and 5000 treasurers—a total of 33,000, or a school officer for every 16 persons enrolled in all the public schools of the state. Where responsibility is so widely distributed and the administration so cumbersom loss in efficiency is sure to result."

The plan of the commission which has revised the Iowa school laws is to retain a board of school trustees in each township with such powers as a local board can best exercise, including the right to nominate the teachers, while a county board will handle the larger features of school administration.

Superintendent Riggs declared the state would pass easily and quietly to such a system, reducing the army of school officers from 33,000 to less than one fifth of that number. This, he said, would give unity and harmony in the school administration of each county, organization instead of confusion, coordination instead of separation, and economy instead of waste.

Highest efficiency cannot be easily developed in the country schools, according to Superintendent Riggs, so long as the people demand that the schools shall be within reasonable walking distance of every home. He advocated the county unit system as best for present needs, but took a step far in advance by declaring that the ultimate solution of the Iowa school problem will be large consolidated districts in the country under a form of school government identical with that now in use in the cities.

Among the benefits which the speaker said would follow the new school organization were free high school privileges for all Iowa youths, longer tenure for teachers, better salaries, effective inducements for the professional and scholastic improvement of teachers, better supervision of rural schools, and efficient execution of the compulsory-attendance law.

New Realms of Music

On Saturday afternoon at The Tuileries, Miss Bertha Wesselhoeft Swift gave a recital of children's songs before a gathering of little folks and their elders. Miss Margaret Gorham played the accompaniments to the songs and Miss Ruth Swift told two fairy stories.

Writing music to children's verses has lately been a much cultivated art and in the majority of cases the music is vastly overdone. In one of Miss Swift's songs, "The Snow Man," by Whelpley, words and music were reasonably balanced; in a set of songs by Miss Lang, a vast amount of musical skill was wasted upon nothing.

It was a pretty entertainment, all clearly understood and enjoyed by the children, but whether they went home with any new love of melody in their hearts is a question.

Dr. Ludwig Wullner has chosen for his recital of Jan. 28 Schubert's "Erlking" and two of the same composer's declamatory songs in sombre vein. For contrast he will sing Schumann's "Poet Love" cycle and, to close, six songs of Hugo Wolf.

In his second recital, given on the 30th, Mr. Wullner still favors the deeper currents in Schubert's melody, uses Schumann for transition to present day song writers, and by way of coda adds German folk songs of Brahms.

Programs like these demand for triumphant performance the utmost artistic muscle.

On the afternoon of Tuesday, Jan. 15, Mischa Elman can be heard in a recital of his own in Jordan Hall. Besides violin music in the old forms, he will play a few shorter pieces and will give a summary of his powers in two transcriptions, one melodious, the other brilliant.

The program builders do everything in threes. The first division of Heinrich Gebhard's piano recital in Steinert hall, the 18th, contains a Rhapsody of Brahms and the Waldstein Sonata of Beethoven. The second division is French, except for a Chopin piece at the climax. The last division is taken up with native compositions and with two brilliancies of Liszt to make the whole end well.

With Carl Lamson assisting at the piano, Richard Czerwonky will give a violin recital in Steinert hall Wednesday evening, the 27th. There is on the program the usual proportion of brilliant and soulful pieces, including a transcription of the latter class by Mr. Czerwonky himself.

"Marta of the Lowlands," which appears fifth on the list of modern plays to be read by Mrs. Marion Craig Wentworth in Steinert hall, is a translation of the Spanish play from which the libretto of d'Albert's opera "Tiefland," recently attempted in New York, is taken. Mrs. Craig's readings begin Thursday afternoon, January 7th, with Kennedy's "The Servant in the House" for the program.

Hereafter the Symphony concerts will be regularly reported in the music columns of "The Monitor." The orchestra takes its southern trip this week and will not be heard again until Friday afternoon, Jan. 15 and Saturday evening, Jan. 16, when Schubert's symphony in C will be played.

On Jan. 29 in Steinert hall, Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes will give their second recital of sonatas for violin and piano.

Ernst Perabo, at his second soiree musicale, given in Chickering hall, the 20th, is to be assisted by Miss Virginia Listemann, soprano, and by Alwyn Schroeder.

LYNN COUNCILMEN TO GET A SALARY

LYNN—One of the last acts of Mayor Thomas F. Porter before retiring from office was the signing of an ordinance giving the 25 members of the common council a salary of $100 a year and adding to the expense of the city another $2500.

The members of the board of aldermen have received a salary of $300 per annum. Their duties were but little more arduous than those of the members of the lower branch, who gave their services gratis. The members of the council are each on one or more important committees, and it is necessary for them to spend one or more evenings at the city hall each week. It has been argued that in justice to themselves the members of the common council should be reimbursed in part for their services.

NOW, WATCH THE DUST FLY!

NEW YORK—Immediately after "Big Bill" Edwards, formerly captain of the Princeton football team, had been sworn in today as commissioner of street cleaning, he announced the appointment as his first deputy of James J. Hogan, former football captain of Yale. With this combination of the Tiger and Bulldog at the head of Greater New York's street cleaning department, unusual activity is expected among the "white wings."

READING, PA., AIMS TO BEAUTIFY CITY

READING, Pa.—The second distinct step that has for its end the beautifying of Reading was taken when a meeting of the subscribers to the fund to defray the expense of engaging an engineer to determine just what the city's needs are and to prepare an estimate of the cost of producing them, as well as to prepare plans of procedure, was held.

A permanent organization of the subscribers, each of whom contributed $100, was effected by electing John H. Keppelman president, Howard J. Potts secretary and H. B. Hagy treasurer. This executive committee was appointed: J. H. Sternberg, chairman; James Nolan, Josiah Dives, William H. Luden and Fred W. Curtis. This committee will hold a meeting shortly to decide upon its course of operation and look for an engineer.

TILTON RELIEF CORPS OFFICERS.

TILTON, N. H.—The following new officers will be installed at the next meeting of Adams K. Tilton W. R. C.: President, Annie D. Yeaton; senior vice-president, Katie J. Miller; junior vice-president, Mary Paro; treasurer, Abbie Pickering; chaplain, Mrs. Susan Wyatt; secretary, Mrs. Addie S. Morrison; patriotic instructor, Mary L. Copp; press correspondent, Ida M. Heath; delegate to department convention, Cora Batchelder.

AUTOISTS IN CUBA FIND VERY LITTLE TO RESTRICT THEM

Speed Limit Laws Noticeable for Their Absence—Courtesy Is Expected—People Always Friendly.

CANNOT GET LOST

The center of the street in Cuba is the automobilist's; other vehicles keep to the sides, where when a crowd is out, as at carnival time, the police hold them in lines moving in opposite directions. There are no rules or regulations governing automobiles once they are outside the city limits, excepting at Camp Columbia, where army authorities have fixed eight miles an hour as the speed limit while passing through the reservation. Cars should slow up on approaching hamlets and villages. This is a courtesy which should be the more readily accorded because it is not demanded, but merely confidently expected as a matter of course, says a writer in a bulletin of the International Bureau of American Republics.

Few if any mishaps have occurred on country roads or in country towns of Cuba, and because of this circumstance the automobilist is welcome everywhere.

Occupants of a car are recommended to try the effect of greeting every passerby. The surprising variety of smiles and grave inclinations of head and body they will receive in recognition makes the effort well worth while.

The tourist will not find a knowledge of Spanish necessary in traveling over Cuba. He should, however, learn to pronounce properly the name of the place he means to reach before setting out upon any excursion.

It is quite impossible to get really lost in the country; there is always the alternative of turning back to Havana (or Matanzas or Pinar del Rio), for in the provinces all good roads leading in the general direction of the capital city inevitably arrive there.

A. A. BRIGHAM IS BANKRUPT.

Arthur A. Brigham, a textile machinery agent, with offices on Milk street, this city, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States district court today, the schedule showing liabilities to the amount of $27,000 and no assets. All of the claims are unsecured.

TENSION IN LATIN-AMERICA LESS WITH ZEBALLOS OUT

Brazil and Argentina, Since Recent Misunderstandings, Have Seen Their Relations Improve Because Leaders Have Cast Aside Emotional Views.

BUENOS AYRES, A. R.—The tension between the Argentine republic and Brazil is relaxing. Their relations have steadily improved since the removal of Dr. Zeballos from the Argentine ministry of foreign affairs; his successor, Senor Palma, has wisely discarded emotional views and utterances, much to the advantage of the dignity of the Argentine republic. This is above all conducive to a better mutual understanding.

His impetuous predecessor was no match for his Brazilian opponent, Baron de Rio Branco, a diplomat and statesman of the very highest order, who carried himself superbly in the recent farcical controversy over that forged translation of a Brazilian government cipher despatch to their minister in Chile which was intercepted on its way through the Argentine.

The situation was still more tangled by the political unrest prevailing throughout Uruguay—a sort of buffer between the Argentine and Brazil—and never was it clearer to everybody that a struggle between the two largest South American republics must inevitably drag in from two to five of their neighbors.

Aside from the Dreadnoughts Brazil has building in England, she only placed an order for some field batteries and shields for one of her forts with Krupp. The visit of Brazil's minister of war to Germany was personally solicited by Emperor William, it is said in Rio. The second Brazilian mission to Europe is for the purpose of studying modern fortifications, and it is expected that some orders will then be placed in France.

Prior to the late tension, that is during the first half of the year, exports from the Argentine to Brazil amounted to $7,000,000 and her imports from Brazil to $3,100,000; compared with the same period last year, the imports had fallen off while the exports had increased. The total trade between the two republics may be estimated at $20,000,000 annually. Brazil exchanges her Paraguay tea, coffee, cacao, farina, and leaf tobacco for Argentine cattle, jerked beef, hay, wheat and wheatflour.

Brazil's naval armaments at present are much inferior to the Argentine's, a fact which is looked upon as humiliating rather than dangerous by the proud Brazilians, who are imperialists to the core by temperament as well as by political education. The great masses still regret the imperial days when under the paternal rule of the Braganzas the country enjoyed more prestige and hardly less real liberty than today.

It is typical that, unlike the rest of America, Brazil still sports the sonorous titles of her great feudal houses, like the Do Rio Branco and others. Upon the completion of her Dreadnoughts she will be more than a match for her southern neighbor, which, given her temperament, accounts for the suspicious attitude of the Argentine.

CANADIAN ROAD CUTS OFF TRAINS

ST. JOHN, N. B.—It is understood that a policy of retrenchment is to be adopted by the Intercolonial railway and the midnight express trains between St. John and Halifax are to be discontinued.

These trains provide the only night service between St. John and Halifax and the step is sure to provoke much opposition.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson, being asked about the I. C. R.'s retrenchment policy, said it would surely create much opposition, especially from employees whose earnings would be curtailed. He declined to discuss the question, beyond saying, "At the proper time I will be heard from." From other sources, however, it is reported that Mr. Emmerson is directly opposed to the removal of the two trains.

PHILADELPHIA'S TRADE DROPS

Figures of Philadelphia's foreign trade for the year 1908, issued recently by Collector of the Port Chester W. Hill, show a decided shrinkage in both imports and exports as compared with last year. Estimating both imports and exports for December, the gross value shows a falling off of $34,494,022 for the year just ending, says the Philadelphia North American.

In the amount and value of illuminating oil shipped to Europe and the Far East, a great increase is noted. Wheat and flour also show an increase.

A decrease is noted in the exports of cattle, lard, lubricating oil, bituminous coal, linseed oil cake, cotton, corn, and crude petroleum. The falling off in cattle shipments was due to the British embargo of live stock, owing to the foot-and-mouth disease.

UPHOLDS POSITION OF UNITED STATES AMONG BIG NAVIES

Second Only to Great Britain, Says Expert—Building Thirty-one Battleships to Japan's Fifteen.

GERMANY IS THIRD

WASHINGTON—Pitman Pulsifer's figures, published in the navy year book, continue to give the United States the position of second naval power of the world, and are exciting a great deal of comment among navy experts. Mr. Pulsifer, who is clerk of the Senate committee of naval affairs, puts this country second to Great Britain and makes Germany third, instead of France.

"This," Mr. Pulsifer explained, "has been done after a careful study of foreign publications, and I am sustained by such authorities as Lord Brassey in his naval annual and 'Japan's Fighting Ships.' I have collated tables which show that in battleships the United States has built and is building 31, as against 31 for Germany, 26 for France and 15 for Japan. The combined tonnage of battleships and cruisers is for the United States, 607,241; for Germany, 548,254, and for France, 573,364."

In efficiency of each of these four powers, Mr. Pulsifer shows the balance in favor of the United States, the average age of American battleships being four years; Germany, six; Japan, six, and France, more than nine.

GOLD IN GUIANA HARD TO GET AT

Gold is plentiful in the interior of Dutch Guiana, but there is no way of getting it to a market, according to Lieut. R. H. Wymans of the Dutch navy, who arrived on the Surinam of the Royal Dutch West India line, after five months' exploration and typographical surveying in the interior of that colony, says the New York Herald.

"The jungle was so thick," the lieutenant reported, "that some days we were able to proceed no farther than a mile and a half. Reptiles, tarantulas and insects of all kinds abounded, and we had to sleep in hammocks covered with native mats, woven of leaves.

"Coming back, we retraced our steps to the canoes, shooting the cataracts, though many of them represented a descent of from 14 to 20 feet."

Furs
Special Reductions on Sample Pieces
Coats and Sets
Attend this Sale

Shepard Norwell Company
Winter Street | Temple Place | Tremont Street

Waists
Very Special Prices on Several Lines
Silk and Lace Waists
Attend this Sale

Reliable Linens in Our Great January Sale

Annual Event Looked Forward to by Thrifty Housewives

Great preparations have been made for our January sale of reliable housekeeping linens, which begins today. Shrewd housekeepers will take advantage of this occasion to replenish their linen closets, as has annually been their custom. As usual, every piece of merchandise advertised for this event is absolutely all pure flax—the kinds that never fail to give entire satisfaction. Notice in particular the low prices quoted for standard make, reliable goods. Orders by mail or telephone will get our immediate attention.

BLEACHED SATIN DAMASK, full 72 inches wide, seven beautiful designs, heavy weight goods, usually sold for $1.25 per yard. Special for this sale, yard..... 85c

24-INCH NAPKINS (to match), worth $3.75 per doz., now marked $3.00

FULL BLEACHED SATIN DAMASK, 72 inches wide, heavy weight, five designs, 75c value. In this sale yard..... 60c

SATIN DAMASK NAPKINS, 20 inches square, fine quality, worth $2.00 per dozen. We have 350 dozen for this event, and the sale price is, per dozen..... $1.50

BLEACHED DOUBLE SATIN DAMASK, 72 inches wide, handsome designs, extra heavy, would be good value at $1.50 per yard. Our special price for this sale, yard..... $1.25

22-INCH NAPKINS (to match), worth $4.25 per dozen, are now marked..... $3.50

26-INCH NAPKINS (to match), worth $6.00 per dozen, are now marked..... $4.50

DOUBLE SATIN DAMASK NAPKINS, 22 inches square, also fine Single Damask Napkins, made by John S. Brown & Sons, regular $3.75 values in both lots. Choice of this assortment, per dozen..... $3.00

20-INCH SATIN DAMASK NAPKINS, a special lot of discontinued patterns, made by one of the oldest and best Irish manufacturers, worth $2.50 per dozen. To close, per dozen..... $2.00

26-INCH SATIN DAMASK DINNER NAPKINS, good quality, serviceable, and worth $4.50 per dozen. These are offered now at..... $3.50

SATIN DAMASK TRAY CLOTHS, in a variety of beautiful designs; two sizes, 20x27 and 20x30 inches; worth 33c each. Take your choice of either size this week at..... 25c

PATTERN CLOTHS, border all around, good quality, dainty designs, two sizes, as follows:

2x2 yards, worth $2.50 each, marked..... $2.00

2x2½ yards, worth $3.00 each, marked..... $2.50

20-inch Napkins to match, dozen..... $2.50

SUPERFINE DOUBLE SATIN DAMASK PATTERN CLOTHS, exquisite designs, in a limited quantity, some can be matched with napkins, others are odd patterns, hence the low price to close. It is an exceptional opportunity to secure high-grade goods at very low prices. Four sizes, as follows:

2 x2 yards, worth $6.50 each, marked..... $4.50

2 x2½ yards, worth $7.50 each, marked..... $5.50

2 x3 yards, worth $9.00 each, marked..... $6.50

2½x2½ yards, worth $9.00 each, marked..... $6.50

26-inch Napkins to match, dozen..... $6.50

HEMMED HUCK TOWELS, fine quality, with damask borders, size 22x40 inches, one of the best values in towels we have ever offered, worth 37½c each; also an extra special value in Hemstitched Huck Towels. Only 280 dozen for this sale, choice at..... 25c

ALL LINEN HEMMED HUCK TOWELS, old Kilpatrick bleach, all white, also a very heavy grade in all white, with red border. Each..... 12½c

ALL LINEN HUCK TOWELS, red and blue borders, very heavy, size 18x36 in., worth 20c each. These to go at..... 15c

SCALLOPED BORDER HUCK TOWELS, excellent quality, some plain, others with damask border, regular 50c values. In this sale, each..... 37½c

TURKISH TOWELS, hemmed and hemstitched, ordinarily sell at 33c and 37½c each. On sale this week at..... 25c

NOTE—Very special values in extra large size Turkish Towels at 37½ and 50c each.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

300 Doz. Crash Dish Towels in This Sale

LOT NO. 1—200 dozen Crash Dish Towels, all pure linen, red borders, size 17x36 inches, worth $1.60 per dozen. Sale price..... $1.25

LOT NO 2—100 dozen Crash Dish Towels, all pure linen, all white, size 17x36 in., worth $1.75 per doz. Sale price.. $1.50

All Linen Crash at Reduced Prices

10c value, yard.....8c | 12½c value, yard..10c
15c value, yard..12½c | 19c value, yard....15c

Latest News of the Financial and Business World

STOCKS ACTIVE AND IRREGULAR IN BOTH MARKETS

Consolidated Gas Securities Drop Twenty-Two Points When Decision of the Supreme Court Is Rendered.

LOCAL ISSUES WEAK

Missouri Pacific and New York Central were conspicuous in the trading in the Wall street market today. The former made a net gain on Saturday of 1¼ and during the first hour today made a further advance of four points, selling up to 72¼. It afterward dropped back to 70¾ and later spurted up again to 71⅝. New York Central, which had a good rise last week, opened fractionally lower at 130 this morning but in a few minutes advanced to 132½. Undoubtedly the shorts were squeezed and the covering helped to advance prices rapidly. The apparent scarcity of stocks was attributed to the bull operators refusing to let stocks go on the rise and the shorts were obliged to bid up prices before being able to cover. Pennsylvania railroad was strong, advancing to 133⅜, a gain of 1⅜ over Saturday's closing.

Union Pacific and some of the industrials were sold heavily while other issues were advancing. At 11 o'clock Union Pacific was off a point at 182¾; Steel common, which opened at 53⅜, sagged off to 52⅝; Amalgamated Copper opened ¼ lower at 84½ and dropped back to 83¾; Atchison was off an eighth at 100⅝; Smelters at 83 was off ⅜; Reading was in good demand; the traction stocks were inclined to sell off.

The buying of American securities by London arbitrage brokers helped to sustain the Wall street market, but trading was of a very irregular character for a large part of today's session.

The Boston market displayed more life than has been manifested for some days. Boston Elevated was conspicuously strong, advancing from 124½ at the opening to 126. Edison Electric also was quite strong, opening at 247 and advancing three points to 251. Sugar advanced a point to 131. The mining shares were somewhat irregular. Adventure opened at 9½, advanced to 9⅞ and sagged off to 9⅝. Butte Coalition was in demand around 27¼ and 27⅜. Granby was quite strong, gaining 1¼ to 110¼. The range of prices for most of the other issues was within narrow limits.

Heavy selling of New York stocks depressed prices several points for the leading issues and the entire market was weak in the early afternoon. Consolidated Gas dropped 22¾ points when the decision of the supreme court against the Consolidated Gas Company in the 80-cent gas case was handed down. The stock was selling around 141½. Union Pacific was lower, selling at 182¾. New York Central lost all of its early gain and sold down to 130¼. Amalgamated Copper declined to 83⅝.

Pennsylvania Railroad was quite strong, while other issues were declining, selling up to 134⅛. Around 2 o'clock Edison Electric was selling on the local exchange at 251. The rest of the Boston market was quite weak. Copper Range was off a point at 81. Agricultural Chemical dropped ⅞ to 36¾.

MARKET NEWS

Exports of copper during December were 21,410 tons, 2300 tons above the preceding month, but 16,200 tons below the corresponding month in 1907. The year's copper exports were 289,343 tons, compared with 228,836 tons in 1907, 205,160 in 1906 and 239,863 in 1905.

According to the record of railroad equipment orders compiled by the Railroad Age Gazette, the American Locomotive Company has in the last six weeks booked orders from teh various railroads of the country for 198 locomotives; at $20,000 each, a conservative estimate amounts to $3,960,000. Of these orders the most important were: Rock Island 35, received a few days ago; Chicago & Northwestern 55, Chicago & Alton 20 and Bessemer & Lake Erie 17. The company is now operating between 40 and 50 per cent of its capacity, and all its plants, with one exception, are running.

The Fitchburg Railroad Company has petitioned the railroad commissioners for authority to increase the preferred stock 5000 shares, par $100. The proposed new issue of stock is to be sold at auction at a price per share to be established by the railroad commissioners, the proceeds to be used in payment for permanent additions and improvements.

LONDON MARKET—4 P. M.

		Decline
Consols, money	83⅜	⅛
Consols, account	83⅞	⅛
Anaconda	4⅞	⅛
Atchison	100⅝	⅜
Canadian Pacific	176⅝	¾
St. Paul	151¼	¼
Erie	34⅝	⅛
Erie 1st	50⅝	⅛
Illinois Central	148⅝	½
Louisville & Nashville	126⅝	⅜
N. Y. Central	129½	⅜
Pennsylvania	132⅜	1½
Reading	132⅜	⅛
Southern Pacific	142⅜	½
Union Pacific	120⅛	1⅞
U. S. Steel	182⅝	1½
U. S. Steel pfd.	52⅞	½
	112⅞	½

*Advance.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Amalgamated Copper	84½	84½	82⅛	82¾
Amer Car & Foundry	50⅛	50⅛	49	49
Amer Car & Fy pref	110	110	110	110
Amer Locomotive	57¾	57¾	56	56⅜
Amer Smelt & Refining	83⅞	84	80⅝	81¾
Am Smelt & Ref pref	101½	102½	101½	102½
Amer Steel Foun new	39	39	39	39
Amer Tel & Tel	127½	127⅝	127	127½
Anaconda	50¼	50½	49½	49⅜
Atchison	101	101⅛	99¼	100
Atchison pref	101⅜	101⅝	101½	101½
Atlantic Coast Line	110½	110½	108¾	108¾
Baltimore & Ohio	111⅜	111½	109⅝	110½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	72¼	72¼	67¾	68¾
Canadian Pacific	177¾	178¼	176	176½
Central Leather	32	33	31⅝	31¾
Central Leather pref	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾
Central of New Jersey	232½	233½	232	233
Chesapeake & Ohio	87½	87⅞	86¼	86½
Chicago & Alton	69¼	70	69	69
Chicago Great Western	11½	11½	11	11
C C C & St Louis	71½	71¾	70½	70½
Colorado Fuel & Iron	41	41⅜	38¾	40
Colorado Southern	57¾	58	57⅝	57⅞
Delaware & Hudson	181½	182⅜	181¼	181⅞
Erie	34½	34¾	33½	33¾
Granby	110	110	110	110
Great Northern pref	148¼	148¼	146	146¾
Great Northern Ore ctf	73	73¾	73	73¾
Illinois Central	149	149	146½	147¼
Kansas & Texas	42¼	43¼	40¾	41¼
Louisville & Nashville	127½	127¾	124¼	125
Mexican Central ctfs	24½	25⅛	24¼	24
Missouri Pacific	72	72¼	69	69½
National Lead	78⅜	78⅜	77	77
New York Central	130	132¾	126¾	128½
N Y N H & H	161	162	160	161
Norfolk & Western	86⅛	86¾	85½	85½
Northern Pacific	143	143	141½	141¼
Northwestern	184½	185	184⅜	185
People's Gas	104¾	104¾	102¾	102¾
Pennsylvania	132⅞	135	131½	133¾
Pressed Steel Car	42	42	42	42
Reading	143⅜	144⅜	139⅝	141¼
Republic Steel	25½	25⅝	25¼	25¼
Rock Island pref	62	62	60½	60½
Southern Pacific	121	121⅛	118½	119½
Southern Railway	26⅞	26⅞	26	26
St Paul	151¼	151¾	148¼	149¼
Texas Pacific	26⅜	26½	25¼	25
Union Pacific	184	184	180⅜	180⅝
U S Rubber	24½	24½	24½	24½
U S Rubber pref	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅝
U S Steel	53⅜	53⅜	52¼	52½
U S Steel pref	113	113½	112¾	113
Wabash	19¼	19⅝	18¾	19
Western Union	70¼	70½	69¼	69¼
Westinghouse Electric	86⅛	86⅛	85	85
Wisconsin Central	38	38¼	36⅝	36⅝

BONDS.

	Opening.	High	Low.
Am Tel & Tel conv	94	94	13⅞
Atchison Adj 4s	92¼	92¼	12¼
Atchison gen 4s	100½	100½	100½
Interboro Met Co 4½s	80	80¼	79¾
Japan 4½s new	113⅜	113⅜	10½
Mexican 1st incomes	25¾	26	25¾
Mexican 2d incomes	23¾	23¾	23¾
N Y City 4½s new	112	112	112
Pennsylvania conv 1915	95	95	95
Union Pacific conv 4s	103½	103⅝	103¼
United States Steel 5s	102¼	102¼	102⅜

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Opening. Bid.	Asked.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Reg. 2s	103	103½	103	103½
do coupon	103	...	103	...
U. S. Reg. 3s	104¾	104½	104¾	104½
do coupon	104¾	104½	104¾	104½
Small bonds	100	...	100	...
U. S. Reg. 4s	119½	120¼	120½	120½
do coupon	120½	...	120½	...
Panama 2s	102½	103½	102	103
do coupon	102	...	102	...
Dist Columbia 3-65s	109	...	109	...

CHICAGO BOARD.

Wheat—	Open	Closing	Previous close
May	1.07⅝	1.08⅝	1.07⅞
July	.98⅝	.99⅝	.99¼
Sept	.95⅞	.95⅞	.95½
Corn—			
May	.61	.61½	.61⅜
July	.61¼	.61⅞	.61⅝
Sept	.61⅜	.62	.61⅝
Oats—			.61¼
May	.51¼	.51⅝	.51⅜
July	.46⅛	.46⅜	.46⅛
Sept	.39⅛	.39½	.39¼
Pork—			
Jan	16.37	16.47	16.30
May	16.55	16.70	16.55
Lard—			
Jan	9.50	9.55	9.47
May	9.72	9.77	9.72
July	9.80	...	9.62
Ribs—			
Jan		8.45	8.37
May	8.70	8.75	8.67
July	8.82	8.87	8.82

THE GRAIN MARKET.

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—The market was dull and a little lower during the morning. The influences appeared to be the cables and the Argentine news. The Liverpool market was dull and lower with increased Argentine offerings, and the official estimate of the Argentine crop was cabled at 171,200,000 and the export surplus was estimated at 124,000,000. This is 15,554,000 bushels less than the actual exports of the past year, and if later proves to be correct will indicate that the damage to the Argentine crop was comparatively light. With the increased estimate for the Australian surplus and the increased estimates of the Indian acreage and the better Indian crop condition the supplies available for Europe promise reasonably large the next six months.

Corn—Dull with unimportant changes. Demand has been rather disappointing, resulting in some selling by cash interests, while speculative demand has been of rather moderate proportions.

Oats—Quiet, about steady. The movement is rather light with falling off in cash offerings. There has been some development of speculative interests, however.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Money between banks advanced 1 to 4 per cent. New York funds sold at 15 cents discount per $1000 cash.

The exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals of the corresponding period of 1908 as follows:

	1909	1908
Exchanges	$24,580,002	$19,057,086
Balances	2,072,041	1,682,675

The United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house of $183,202.

COPPER MINES ARE VERY BUSY FOR 12 MONTHS

Production of the Metal Almost the Greatest on Record and Supplies Now on Hand Exceed 200,000,000 Pounds.

OUR EXPORT TRADE

While the total copper production of the year 1908 was not up to that of the year 1906, which was the best year in the country's history, the output last year is estimated to be about 35,000,000 pounds in excess of the production of 1907. This is an increase of about 4 per cent. The estimated total output for the year just ended is 904,000,000 pounds. During the 11 months last year (December returns not being available) this country sent 47,000,000 pounds more to England than in 1907, and 62,000,000 pounds more than in 1906. The export of last year breaks all records. It is not remarkable then that reports come to this country of large supplies of copper metal being held by foreigners.

The total available supply of the metal, which includes 213,764,000 pounds imports, amounted to approximately 1,117,764,000 pounds, as compared with about 1,067,000,000 pounds in 1907, and 1,143,649,000 in 1906.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

NEW YORK CENTRAL (ALL LINES).		
November:		
Gross earnings	$18,660,269	Decrease $791,708
Opr. expenses	13,585,220	1,772,560
Net earnings	5,075,049	*980,852
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30:		
Gross earnings	193,255,690	27,994,285
Opr. expenses	143,653,030	25,366,096
Net earnings	49,602,660	2,628,189
ERIE RAILROAD.		
Total opr. rev	$8,684,317	*$24,903
Opr. income	947,089	*451,229
From July 1:		
Total opr. rev	18,887,890	1,386,861
Opr. income	5,755,571	*827,174
GREAT NORTHERN.		
Total opr. rev	$5,673,562	$419,992
Opr. income	2,934,531	*679,803
From July 1:		
Total opr. rev	26,669,911	3,240,764
Opr. income	11,144,300	260,262
NORFOLK & WESTERN.		
Total opr. rev	$2,411,297	$389,432
Opr. income	887,534	*59,649
From July 1:		
Total opr. rev	12,323,597	2,451,856
Opr. income	4,576,717	230,175
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.		
Total opr. rev	$2,247,222	$118,055
Opr. income	761,150	*150,001
From July 1:		
Total opr. rev	9,690,508	1,199,010
Opr. income	2,507,265	*846,058
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO.		
Total opr. rev	$3,080,092	*$46,338
Opr. income	699,701	83,288
From July 1:		
Total opr. rev	15,205,771	1,357,776
Opr. income	4,005,014	387,311
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE.		
Total opr. rev	$3,863,382	$49,228
Opr. income	1,184,686	*563,200
From July 1:		
Total opr. rev	19,471,616	1,731,293
Opr. income	6,376,283	*1,287,435
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Total opr. rev	$4,773,431	*$27,946
Opr. income	1,391,918	*112,173
From July 1:		
Total opr. rev	22,660,165	1,618,055
Opr. income	4,715,500	553,841
NORTHERN PACIFIC.		
Total opr. rev	$6,418,352	$298,927
Opr. income	3,034,243	*48,221
From July 1:		
Total opr. rev	32,004,574	2,435,767
Opr. income	14,610,956	*154,793
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC.		
Total opr. rev	$4,754,025	*$142,832
Opr. income	1,027,679	14,453
From July 1:		
Total opr. rev	24,962,903	$619,805
Opr. income	6,872,031	*29,754
ATCHISON.		
Total opr. rev	$6,638,401	*$40,254
Opr. income	2,584,323	*1,001,757
From July 1:		
Total opr. rev	31,376,370	2,200,460
Opr. income	11,117,635	*1,203,707
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS.		
Total opr. rev	$920,783	$88,514
Opr. income	269,289	41,227
From July 1:		
Total opr. rev	4,377,128	775,290
Opr. income	1,183,805	181,193
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO.		
Total opr. rev	$2,118,133	$339,886
Opr. income	705,225	2,557
From July 1:		
Total opr. rev	11,147,327	1,686,631
Opr. income	4,094,660	249,290
DELAWARE & HUDSON CO.		
Gross railroad dept	$1,654,274	$39,891
Net railroad dept	754,799	*11,410
Net coal dept	104,971	*33,597
Total net	859,770	*44,917
Net income	788,770	*13,166
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS.		
Gross earnings	$930,237	*$20,109
Net earnings	199,506	*29,775
From July 1 to Nov. 30:	48,512	*32,073
Gross earnings	4,633,756	295,896
Net earnings	1,027,589	51,360
Surplus	272,615	37,543
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN.		
Third week December	$78,685	$10,502
From July 1	1,751,635	403,128
MISSOURI PACIFIC.		
Total opr. rev	$4,006,075	*$186,574
Opr. expenses	2,316,493	27,226
Net	1,089,582	*213,800
From July 1:		
Gross	19,935,811	1,673,654
Net	6,389,537	2,314,895
		*641,241

*Increase.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Canadian and English capitalists are said to be backing a new packing concern, which will be capitalized at about $10,000,000 with stock yards on the Hackensack Meadows.

Speyer & Co. have purchased $3,170,000 4½ per cent general mortgage and $1,500,000 4 per cent refunding Missouri, Kansas & Texas bonds; bankers have already disposed of a considerable part of the bonds.

Interest on the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad Company 5 per cent bonds due Jan. 1, was not paid.

Print cloth buyers are coming to the Fall River cloth market in increased numbers and are bidding for goods for delivery up to April 1.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

MINING

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last sale.
Adventure	9½	9⅞	9⅜	9¾
Arcadian	3½	3½	3	3
Arizona Commercial	27¾	27¾	26½	26¾
Atlantic	18	18	17¼	17½
Batopilas	3	3	3	3
Butte Coalition	27¼	27⅜	26½	27
Calumet & Arizona	119	119	118¼	118¼
Calumet & Hecla	680	680	680	680
Centennial	33	33	32	33
Copper Range	83¼	82½	67⅜	81⅛
Daly-West	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
Franklin	16½	16½	15¾	15¾
Granby	109	110¼	109	109
Greene-Cananea	12⅝	12¾	12⅜	12⅜
La Salle	14⅜	14½	14	14
Mass	5⅜	5¾	5⅜	5½
Michigan	13	13	12⅞	12⅛
Mohawk	68½	68½	68	68½
Nevada	19	19	18⅞	18⅞
North Butte	85⅛	85⅛	84	84
North Lake	8	8	8	8
Old Dominion	57⅞	57⅞	57	57
Osceola	136	136	125	125
Parrot	30	30	29⅞	30
Quincy	96	99	96	98
Shannon	17⅛	18	17½	17½
Superior Copper	34¾	35	33⅞	34
Tamarack	80	80	80	80
Tennessee	48	48	47¼	47¼
Trinity	17	17	17	17
Utah Consolidated	46¾	46¾	46	46¼
Utah Copper Co	47	47	46¼	46½
Victoria	4	4	3⅞	4
Winona	6½	6½	6¼	6¼
Wolverine	151	151	150	150
Wyandot	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½

RAILROADS

Boston and Albany	225	225	225	225
Boston & Maine	134	134½	133	133½
Boston & Providence	300	300	300	300
Boston & Worc pref	52½	52½	52½	52½
Fitchburg R R	133	133½	132½	133
N Y N H & H	160¼	161	160	160
Rutland R R pref	30	30	30	30

MISCELLANEOUS

Amer Tel & Tel	127½	127¾	127¼	127¼
American Pneumatic	6⅛	6½	6⅛	6¼
do pref	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
American Zinc	26½	26¾	25¾	26¼
Boston Elevated	124½	126¾	124½	125½
Boston Elevated rts	3¼	3⅝	3	3⅜
East Boston Land	8	8	7	7
Edison Electric	247	251	246	246
Edison Electric rts	1.90	2.30	1.50	1.90
General Electric	159	159	157	157
Mass Electric	11	12	11	12
Mass Electric pref	59	59½	59	59½
Mass Gas	59¾	59¾	59½	59½
Mass Gas pref	89½	90	89½	90
Montana Coal & Coke	35c	35c	34c	35c
N E Cotton Yarn	72½	72½	72½	72½
N E Cotton Yarn pref	94¼	95½	94¼	95½
Pullman Co	171	172	171	172
U S Oil	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
United Fruit	130½	131	130½	131
United Shoe Machinery	61	61	60½	60½
do pref	29	29	29	29
United States Steel	53¼	53⅜	52½	52⅝
do pref	113	113¼	112⅜	113¼
West End com	88	89	88	88
Western Tel pref	81	81	81	81

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Amer Agri Chemical	33¾	33¾	33½	33½
do pref	95½	95½	95	95
Amalgamated	84½	84⅝	82½	82¾
Am Sugar Refineries	130	131½	130	130½
do pref	129½	129½	129½	129½
American Woolen	30½	30½	30½	30½
American Woolen pref	95	95	94½	94⅝
Boston Con Copper	17	17	17	17
Boston & Corbin	22¼	22¼	21¾	22
East Butte	9¼	9¼	8¾	8¾
Isle Royale	25¼	25¼	25	25
Lake Copper	23	23½	22⅝	22⅝
Miami Copper	15¼	15⅜	15	15⅛
Superior & Pittsburg	17¾	17⅞	17½	17⅝
Swift & Co	101¼	101½	101	101½
Utah Apex	5⅞	6	5¾	5¾
U S Smelting	45½	45⅞	45	45¼
do pref	46	46¼	46	46¼

BONDS

	Open.	High.	Low.
American Tel & Tel 4s	92	92	92
American Tel & Tel con 4s	93⅞	94⅛	93⅞
C B & Q Jt 4s	97½	97½	97½
Consol S S 4s	18¾	18½	18¼
West Tel 5s	99	99	99

DIVIDENDS

The Lowell electric light corporation has declared a dividend of $2 on the capital stock, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

The National Licorice Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on its common stock, payable Jan. 7 to stock of record Jan. 6.

BOSTON CURB.

Range of prices from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

	High	Low	Last
Ahmeek	140	135	135
Amal.-Nev.	14c	13½c	13½c
Ariz.-Mich.	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
Arispe	1 5-16	1	1
Atl. G. & C. com	1¼	1¼	1¼
do pfd	6¼	6¼	6¼
Bay State Gas	21¼	21¼	21¼
Beaver	78c	75c	75c
Black Mt	1 5-16	1¼	1¼
Boston Ely	2 15-16	2 15-16	2 15-16
Boswyocolo	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
Bullfrog Mining	8½c	8½c	8½c
Chemung	9c	8c	8c
Cobalt Central	23¼	23	23
Compressed Air	60c	50c	50c
Consol. Ariz.	62c	50c	50c
Corbin Copper	10c	8c	8c
Cumberland Ely	6⅝	6¼	6¼
Davis Daly	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛
Eclipse Oil	3⅝	3½	3½
Ely Witch	22c	19c	19c
Eureka	29c	29c	29c
Eureka pfd	5c	4½c	4½c
First National	35c	35c	35c
Giroux Consol	7 13-16	7⅝	7⅝
Goldfield Consol	6½	6½	6½
Goldfield Flor	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
Gold King	4 9-16	4 9-16	4 9-16
Helvetia	80c	79c	79c
Keweenaw	4¾	4½	4½
Laramie	5½	5⅜	5⅜
Laramie, buyer 60	1	1	1
La Rose	1⅛	99c	99c
Majestic	6 5-16	6¼	6¼
Mason Valley	82c	80c	80c
Mines Co. of Am	2⅝	2 9-16	2 9-16
National Exploration	1	99c	99c
Nevada Utah	70c	67c	67c
Nipissing	2 15-16	2⅞	2⅞
Ohio Copper	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
Ojibway	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
Oneco	14⅝	14	14
Raven	⅞	⅞	⅞
Rawhide	89c	88c	88c
Rawhide Coalition	26c	22c	22c
Ray Consol	50c	50c	50c
Silver Leaf	7⅛	7¼	7¼
Superior & Boston	14c	13½c	13½c
Troy Manhattan	12c	16⅞	16⅞
		12c	12c

City Treasurer E. T. Tifft of Springfield, Mass., will receive bids until noon, Jan. 13, for $1,080,000 3½ per cent coupon or registered city of Springfield, Westfield, Little River water loan bonds, maturing $40,000 a year from 1912 to 1938.

HOW RAILROADS WEATHERED THE STORM LAST YEAR

Although Handicapped by Business Reaction and Lower Rates Most of Them Came Through Successfully.

GOOD MANAGEMENT

The successful manner in which the railroads of the country passed through the turbulent financial seas of the year just ended speaks well for their management. The year 1908 was a severe test for many a corporation and the railroads generally weathered the storm in a most satisfactory manner, notwithstanding the fact that they had probably the most trying experience of any of the commercial institutions.

With the uncertainty of the election dispelled and the confidence of the investing public once more restored through the increase of business to a condition more nearly normal, the outlook for 1909 seems bright. Now that there are no threatening war clouds to contend with, and as the industries of the country as a whole have shown a marked improvement within the last two months (and there is no apparent reason why they should not continue), the railroads will soon feel the effect of increased business and enlarged earnings. It will be interesting to watch the movements of Harriman and Hill in their efforts to control the railroad situation and the enlargement of the transcontinental roads by the absorption of the smaller roads.

SHIPPING NEWS

The Allan Line steamer Carthaginian arrived here Sunday from Glasgow, via Halifax, several days late after a very rough passage.

Sunday of last week the steamer was stopped in a gale for five hours while her engine room force worked on a broken condensing pipe. At midnight the same night a great wave swept the ship from stem to stern, carrying overboard with it everything movable, including a ventilator.

The Carthaginian brought in eight cabin passengers and 26 in the steerage.

The Standard Oil Company freighter Kennebec arrived here Sunday with a heavy cargo of tea from Chinese ports and 23,000 bales of jute loaded at Manila. The steamer was 20 days from Algiers, having experienced a terrific gale last Thursday.

The two survivors of the wreck of the three-masted schooner Myra W. Spear arrived at T wharf Sunday night on board the fishing schooner Manhassett, Capt. John Atwood, who rescued them Thursday morning. They are Capt. E. T. Rogers, whose family live at 342 Plain street, South Providence, R. I., and A. Linstrom, whose home is at 202 Second avenue, Brooklyn.

The Myra W. Spear, bound from New London to Salem with a cargo of railroad ties, sprang aleak Sunday while crossing Massachusetts bay, became waterlogged, and on Monday rolled over on her side. George Loveland, the cook, was washed overboard and drowned.

A few hours later the hulk suddenly righted and this time Mate Peterson and a sailor known as Dan lost their holds and went down. Captain Rogers and Linstrom clung to the wreck until taken off by the Manhassett's dories.

Fishing schooners arrived at T wharf today as follows: Theresa M. Allen, 8000 pounds; Tecumseh, 17,600 pounds; William M. Goodspeed, 9000 pounds; Lavilla, 12,000 pounds; Olive F. Hutchins, 21,000 pounds; Trawler Spray, 11,000 pounds; Manhasset, 22,000 pounds; George E. Lane, Jr., 20,300 pounds; Victor M. Ethan, 24,000 pounds; Juliana, 14,000 pounds; Cynthia, 71,500 pounds; Ethel B. Penny, 10,000 pounds; Emily Conway, 10,200 pounds; Mattepesit, 22,500 pounds; Sylvia M. Nunan, 14,500 pounds; Thomas Brunstead, 12,500 pounds; Esther Gray, 12,500 pounds; Cherokee, 1500 pounds; Little John, 4000 pounds; Mary P. Vallen, 12,000 pounds; Sylvester, 2000 pounds.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the Boston clearing house banks shows an increase of nearly $2,000,000 in the excess reserve and an increase of over $6,000,000 in the excess with reserve agents. There was a decrease in the loan account of over $5,000,000 and an increase of $3,778,000 in deposits. The statement in detail is as follows:

		Increase
Loans	$207,079,000	*$5,299,000
Circulation	9,163,000	218,000
Deposits	174,642,000	3,778,000
Due banks	36,312,000	1,715,000
U. S. deposits	1,555,000	1,000
Reserve agents	34,137,000	5,876,000
Exchange clear	16,205,000	1,924,000
Due from banks	22,477,000	1,351,000
5 per cent funds	479,000	20,250
Legal tenders	4,567,000	136,000
Specie	24,064,000	1,250,000
Reserve excess	3,454,000	1,920,143
Exc. with res. agts.	8,060,000	6,410,143

*Decrease.

Excess of reserve last year in Boston, $2,022,286; in New York, $3,447,286.

Haddock sold to buyers today for $1.50@3 per hundredweight; large cod, $2.30@2.50; small cod, $2; hake, $1.25; pollock, $1.50.

Shareholders of the Elkhart Mining and Dredging Company organized under laws of Arizona have made application for the appointment of a receiver.

Classified Advertisements

Rates for advertisements in these columns: One insertion, 12 cents a line; three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines. Telephone Back Bay 4330.

REAL ESTATE.

SHORE LOTS

22 minutes from South Station. CARLSON & NELSON, 700 Tremont Temple, Boston.

FOR SALE—Refined, palatial home; best corner on Riverside Drive; glorious views of Hudson river; $150,000. FARMERS MORTGAGE & LOAN CO., 225 5th ave., New York.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE

FIRST MORTGAGES

On well located and well improved Chicago Real Estate.

5½ AND 6 PER CENT.

ALL TITLES GUARANTEED.

Amount.	Security.	Amount.	Security.
$1,000	$2,300	$ 2,500	$ 5,500
1,200	2,500	3,000	7,000
1,250	4,000	3,600	7,200
1,500	3,200	3,750	8,000
1,600	3,200	4,000	8,500
1,800	3,800	12,000	26,000
2,000	4,400	13,000	30,000

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.
AMERICAN BOND AND MORTGAGE CO.,
WM. J. MOORE, Manager.
8th Floor Rector Bldg., 122 Monroe St.,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

6 Per Cent. First Mortgages

ON IMPROVED FARMS and Denver real estate; we guarantee interest and principal; we collect and remit interest free of charge; 11 years successful experience; we have never had a foreclosure; also Irrigation Bonds netting 6%; full particulars on application.

The Farmers' Mortgage and Loan Co. (Inc.)
R. A. Morrison, President.
1715 California St. Denver, Colo.

THREE PER CENT INTEREST PAID on 6 months' time certificates of deposit; 5 per cent first mortgage loans on farms in Missouri and Kansas, worth about twice the amount of the loan. On all mortgages sold by us we make no charge for the collection and remittance of interest and we see that the insurance on the buildings is renewed and taxes on the farm paid without expense or trouble to the investor. CORN BELT BANK, member of Kansas City Clearing House Asso., Kansas City, Mo.; J. L. Lombard, President; A. E. Lombard, Cashier.

FOR SALE—9000 acres selected lands, rip

Contributions on Topics of Interest by Subscribers are Solicited

THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All . . . the Family . . .

GREAT BUILDINGS OF THE WORLD

Their Architectural Grandeur and Symbolism

Few examples of man's handiwork approach the sublimity and grandeur of the finest that has been achieved in architecture. The truly great buildings of the world in a measure have the same imposing effect as the wonders of nature. They are, in fact, monuments to mark the progress of mankind through the centuries; and a study of them is a study of man's progress and development. The Christian Science Monitor has arranged to present a series of ten of the most remarkable buildings in the world, with an architect's explanation of their construction and symbolism. The sixth is given today.

The Cathedral of Cologne

Germany's great national monument of architecture is Cologne Cathedral. Its completion became a non-sectarian work, engaging the interest of state, church and people. When the folk of United Germany hoisted their beloved Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse to a platform more than 500 feet above the earth, that he with his famous retinue might assist in setting the huge finial which completed the second of the marvelous twin spires of this titanic church, the grand old man put the finishing touch on what was then the tallest edifice in the world. So stands this greatest, most symmetrical of Gothic cathedrals, a symbol of that religious tolerance which the Lutheran reformation ultimately brought to a united Germany. It mattered not what hierarchy should conduct the completed "Dom," it stood as Germany's greatest architectural project, its incompleteness bewailed by many a poet-visitor; therefore at last the German people en masse contributed to its completion, achieved A. D. 1880.

Enormous is the aggregate money measure of material and labor represented in this task of "lifting out of the populous city gray cliffs of lonely stone into the midst of sailing birds and silent air." Some 600 feet high are the twin spires, dominating indeed the city beneath by the Rhine. Its lofty nave, choir and double aisles are internally majestic.

More than 600 years from the ceremonious laying of its corner stone, A. D. 1248, marked the construction of this greatest Gothic church. Its chief material treasure for enshrinement was "the bones of the three wise men of the East," captured at the siege of Milan by Frederic Barbarossa, and considered one of his greatest achievements, consummated by presenting this religious treasure to the city of Cologne.

Crusades, peace, wars, the tempest of Lutheran reformation, halting, marring and decay of the cathedral's structure, the cyclonic raids of Napoleon—all these marked through many centuries the periods of construction. Certain glorious windows of stained glass by Albrecht Durer were at his period insertede. Walls, piers, flying buttresses and tower bases arose by degrees. Early in the 18th century the original designs for the west front and vast spires were marvelously formed, and thenceforth the building proceeded apace. Now, the cathedral's huge form keeps a "Wacht am Rhein," which may signify "a just and lasting peace." The elements therefor are all available.



COLOGNE CATHEDRAL.

Construction Not Completed Until 600 Years From Time of the Laying of the Corner Stone.

Scroll of Good Deeds Worth While

In Paris a bulletin for the daily record of good deeds, of noble and heroic acts, is placed in a prominent position so that people may thereby be educated to have faith in the good in their fellowmen.

The Ottawa (Canada) Citizen publishes the following incident:

Joseph Cardinal, who drives a sleigh and whose number is 45, came into the police station this week and simply dumfounded the officials by turning over to their care a purse containing nearly $50, railway tickets, receipts and other valuable papers which he had picked up in his sleigh after having driven a fare to the Central station. The money awaits its owner at police headquarters but in any event Joe Cardinal doesn't want it. "Somebody lost it. It isn't mine," is the way the driver put it.

Chief de la Ronde has placed a good conduct mark after Cardinal's name in the records. "He deserves honorable mention in the despatches," remarked the chief as he related the incident.

WOULD LIKE TO KNOW.

"Berger doesn't seem to be much worried over the examination of his books."

"No, he says if they can find out what's the matter with them they'll do better than he can."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Wisdom of This World

Mental restlessness, in so far as it represents a dissatisfaction with human opinions, and a desire for that stability of thought which constitutes "the peace of God which passeth all understanding," is, relatively speaking, a good thing. Mental restlessness, on the other hand, which indicates a mere vagrant curiosity, the condition of mind, for example, of those Athenian philosophers who "spent their time in nothing else, but either to tell, or to hear some new thing," is an entirely futile thing.

The crowd which dragged Paul into the Areopagus, with the amused demand that it might be informed "what this new doctrine, whereof thou speakest is?" had no true spiritual yearnings whatever. It was, indeed, simply mocking him to make an Athenian holiday. Paul understood this, and in his opening sentence made this perfectly clear. "Ye men of Athens," he said, "I perceive that in all things ye are too superstitious." Nor, apparently, from that time onwards did he ever take the trouble to attempt to convince anyone by means of the "enticing words of man's wisdom," but preached bluntly "Christ crucified, unto the Jews a stumbling-block, and unto the Greeks foolishness; but unto them which are called, both Jews and Greeks, Christ the power of God, and the wisdom of God."

Paul was standing, as he probably recognized, in the twilight of the pagan philosophy and eloquence of the Greek world. Around him, in every direction, rose the magnificent monuments of Hellenic art; almost within his sight were the academy and the lyceum where Plato and Aristotle had taught; the garden of Epicurus and the stoa of Zeno, and as a result of it all, a crowd of chattering philosophers only eager to hear something new. If Paul would have talked to the Athenians in the language of Epicurus and the Stoics, no doubt they would have heard him with respect. But that a poverty-stricken Jew should come preaching to them the doctrine of the resurrection from the dead, roused them to mockery. Mrs. Eddy, with her unerring spiritual insight, has exposed the reason for this in Science and Health. "All revelation," she writes, on page 141, "(such is the popular thought!) must come from the schools, and along the line of scholarly and ecclesiastical descent." The world revolts from this saying because it is so particularly true, but the verification of it may be found in the most unexpected quarters.

There probably never was a man who might have seemed to have earned the title of Truth-seeker more honorably than Lucian. Truth, indeed, was a passion with him, and, in its service, he had been present at the holocaust of Peregrinus, and journeyed to Abonoteichos, on the perilous mission of exposing Alexander. Yet, when he encountered Christianity, that Gospel of a Syrian carpenter, instead of examining it, the cultured philosopher wrapped his toga about him, and, like the Levite, passed by on the other side of the way. He seems, indeed, to have joined his friend Celsus in wondering what message such barbarism could have for them. Had he lived two centuries later, writes one of his admirers, he would have examined it with reverence. That is quite possible. A capacity for being wise after the event is a distinction Lucian shares with a few millions of lesser men.

The discovery Lucian died without making was made, some centuries later, by another great Truth-seeker, George Fox, the Quaker. Walking one day into Coventry, it was revealed to him that a university education was not in itself sufficient to qualify a man for the ministry. The gravity with which Fox dwells on this is the strongest proof of the way in which a respect for the wisdom of this world has mesmerized humanity. For months he had been tramping from vicarage to vicarage in search of spiritual help. One parson had driven him out of his garden for trampling on his flower beds. Another had listened to what he had to say, and used it in his next Sunday's sermon. A third had advised him to smoke and sing psalms. Yet, so completely was he imbued with the belief that revelation must come "along the line of scholarly and ecclesiastical descent," that it had never occurred to him, apparently, that fitness to teach spiritual things could be acquired outside a university. Once freed from the shackles of this imposition, his prayers began to heal the sick.

It is some two centuries and a half since Fox made that discovery, and today we have a learned ecclesiastical authority gravely informing us that Science and Health shows no appreciation of the philosophy of the last four thousand years. To listen to that you might imagine yourself to be listening to Celsus writing to Lucian in the second century. What appreciation, one wonders, did the tentmaker, the fishermen, and the publican who wrote the greater part of the New Testament show of the philosophy of the two thousand years previous to their writings. Celsus manifestly thought none. But, in their ignorance, they healed the sick and raised the dead, cleansed the lepers and cast out demons, which, when you come to think of it, was accomplishing more than all the exquisite prose and human wisdom of Plato or Aristotle ever did. Perhaps no men ever displayed a keener appreciation of philosophy than the medieval schoolmen, but would anybody care to pretend that their speculations ever brought any one nearer the practical demonstration of the science of Christian healing. There never was a more learned race of men than the higher critics of today. But not one of them would pretend that their emendations of the text, their solutions of difficult readings, or even the most interesting of their commentaries, has given the world the spiritual insight to enable it to accept the test demanded by Christ Jesus of the Christianity of his followers, by doing the works which he had done.

Mrs. Eddy's appreciation of the philosophy of the last 4000 years has been shown in her understanding of the want of appreciation manifested by Christ Jesus for the philosophy of the first half of that period. Alone in the denseness of the materiality which marked the sundering of the Christian era from the centuries which had preceded it, Christ Jesus grasped the fact of spiritual causation, and the vast issue involved in it. Little by little, after the ascension the old dense materiality settled down again and this time over Christendom. Nor was it until at last there came a woman pure enough, selfless enough and spiritual enough to pierce this darkness, that the Science of Christ could be once more preached, and the healing Christ once more demonstrated, for the night was far spent and the day at hand.

FREEDOM OF THE MIND

High walls and huge the body may confine,
And iron grates obstruct the prisoner's gaze,
And massive bolts may baffle his design,
And vigilant keepers watch his devious ways.
Yet scorns the immortal mind this base control!
No chains can bind it and no cell enclose;
Swifter than light, it flies from pole to pole,
And, in a flash, from earth to heaven it goes!
It leaps from mount to mount—from vale to vale,
It wanders, plucking honeyed fruits and flowers;
It visits home to hear the fireside tale,
Or in sweet converse pass the joyous hours.
'Tis up before the sun, roaming afar,
And in its watches wearies every star!

—William Lloyd Garrison.

Coral Brooches

The old-fashioned coral brooch is in the height of fashion this winter, and brooches go singularly well with the old world jabot of lace and what is now known as the portrait stocks of black satin wrapped around the neck.

If the brooch is in the form of a rose, so much the better. Those with pendants are especially lovely.

Girls who wear the portrait stocks of satin and the large loose jabots of lace are also adding their necklaces of cut coral.

A Moment's Mirth

A young boy got a job with a Scottish farmer once.

"Ye'll sleep in the barn," the farmer said, "and I'll expect ye oot in the field ilka morn at foor o'clock."

"Very well, sir," said the boy.

But the first morning he overslept a little, and it was 4:30 o'clock when he reached the field.

The farmer, leaning on his hoe, gave him a black look.

"Where have ye been all the forenoon?" he growled.—New York Times.

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Calmness of Truth

BY HORATIUS BONAR.

ALL truth is calm,
Refuge and rock and tower;
The more of truth the more of calm,
Its calmness is its power.

Calmness is truth,
And truth is calmness still;
Truth lifts its forehead to the storm,
Like some eternal hill.

A.B. With Brush and A.M. With Languages

A cobbler in Charles street, not more than 100 yards from Boston Common and the Frog pond, has recently had in his window this legend inscribed on the blue cardboard with white, frosted or snowflake letters:

"Pedimental segumenter artistically illuminated and lubricated at the infinitesimal remuneration of 5 cents per operation."

LIVING EXPENSES IN LONDON

What It Costs to Live in a Smart but Not Extravagant Manner in England.

It is interesting to compare the scale of expenses on which persons reckon in different social circles and in different countries. What is true for a certain social life in one country is apt to be comparatively true in another. Where the striking difference is shown is in the ideas of classes of workers—professional, business or clerical. Lady Angalena Forbes, a member of exclusive British society, writes on the subject of living expenses as follows:

The American method of entertaining does not appeal to society on this side of the water, when it takes the form of freak dinners, or dances given in bowers of rare and expensive flowers, although of recent years we have adopted the Continental custom of dispensing hospitality from restaurants rather than our own homes which does not make for economy.

The personal expenditure of a society woman has greatly increased during the past 20 years. Where formerly one dress did duty for a whole season, a dozen would not be considered extravagant. In addition the cost of every single article of clothing seems be more every year.

Even this season, with directoire frocks of scanty material, dressmakers are charging quite as much, as the difficulties of making justify them in doing so. A simple day frock of this description made by one of the well known London firms generally runs into £25 to £30, and this with very little in the way of trimming.

Mrs. Gould allows £200 a month for gowns and street dresses, reckoning the cheapest frock at £30. Over here it is quite possible to get a really smart tailor costume for 16 or 18 guineas, and a smart woman would have six or eight of these during a year.

It is a very ordinary thing for a tailor's bill alone to amount to £1000 a year, but this sum may include a fur motor coat at 40 guineas or a traveling coat at 12 or 14 guineas.

The cost of evening frocks must be put down at £20 to £35 and petticoats of very ordinary design cannot be had for less than £3 to £5, while blouses of lace and embroidery at five and seven guineas each is a very usual Bond street price.

With regard to millinery, Mrs. Gould's allowance of £25 a month is ample if one does not go in for an osprey hat, as the new models of the description cannot be had under 18 guineas, while the simplest hat will be priced at three or four guineas.

Shoes, slippers and hosiery are expensive items, as the best bootmakers charge 50 shillings for simple slippers, and these not even made to order, while silk hosiery can cost anything from half a guinea upward, according to design.

As to house rent, a flat in London—and flats are much more popular than town houses in these days of motors and flying visits to town — can be had from £50 to £3000 a year, according to size and position.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Sense of Humor in Elephants

Elephants seem to have a sense of humor, says Clyde Powers, animal trainer at the Hippodrome in New York. There was an old jolly with the Bostock show who used to haze the new stable cleaners. He wouldn't touch visitors or old employees, but as soon as a new man came on the job, Jolly would wait for a chance and pick up the man and throw him fifteen feet or so. If the new man put up with this a few times, Jolly seemed to think he was the right sort, and would leave him alone. Jolly used to have a particular dislike of derby hats. I wouldn't say he has a distaste for them, because he used to eat them whenever he could snake them off the head of some unsuspecting person within reach of his trunk. Old Liz, who was chained next to him, used to keep an eye on him, and most always grabbed his trunk with hers, or butted him with her head when he was about to reach for a hat.

Golden rule for good-breeding: Never think meanly of yourself, never think meanly of others.

JOHN LOCKE.

Crown Prince as Student.

The young crown prince of Corea has recommenced his studies like the rest of the boys, says the Japan Advertiser. He looks like another person altogether from the unhealthy looking child who about a year ago arrived at Shimbashi station. I am informed that the boy—in fact the future Emperor of Corea—is thoroughly enjoying himself and apparently has no desire to resume his old life in school. He is devoted to Prince Ito and looks forward to the coming of the great administrator who is called his grand tutor but who himself speaks of the boy as if he were a son. The crown prince has a beautiful residence and ample grounds, plenty of playfellows and a healthy, wholesome life.

Man's Unity in Work

Life is a unity under all its complexities; all activities stand vitally related to each other; truth, beauty, knowledge and character must be harmonious and blended in every real and adequate development of the human spirit.—Mabie.

Waste not the rest of your life in thoughts about others, except with reference to some common advantage. For in conjecturing what such an one is doing, and why, what he is saying or thinking or scheming, and the like, you but miss another and better task, the diligent observation of your own life.—Marcus Aurelius.

TODAY'S PUZZLE

HIDDEN COUNTRIES.

The following telegrams were received from foreign countries. Look closely at each and you will see from what country it came:

1—We cannot agree; Cecil remains firm. 2—Has pa informed you of his decision? 3—George says, "We denounce the whole story as false." 4—Can a man be sent by the next steamer? 5—Have seen Charles; I am to see William tomorrow. 6—I find that they are much in arrears. 7—Can make no headway, as Pope runs the company. 8—Inspected the place; saw much I liked. 9—Man at Alexandria reports all well. 10—Had a successful trip; Oliver starts home today.

ANSWER TO THE LAST PUZZLE.

Charades: 1. Ant, hem—anthem. 2. Nail, head—nailhead. 3. Spend, thrift—spendthrift.

Improved Photography

Great improvement has been made in photography the past few years and still greater things may be expected. The best of photographs of persons have been only ordinarily good likenesses, lacking both in expression and color. Mr. Reynaud, a French photographer and optician, has been making photographs of people by the moving picture machine and has invented what is called the "stereo-cinema" apparatus to exhibit them. It is a combination of the cinematograph and stereoscope on a small scale. It gives the many varying expressions of the person photographed, but not the color. It has been predicted that the day is not distant when a perfect reproduction of a person may be made in every respect. When this is combined with the phonographic reproduction of the voice it will not be difficult to reproduce a grand opera, a play or entertainment of any kind in the home

Yield thy poor best, and mind not how or why,
Lest, one day, seeing all about thee spread
A mighty crowd, and marvelously fed,
Thy heart break out into a bitter cry,
"I might have furnished, I, yea, even I,
The two small fishes, and the barley-bread."

—Langbridge.

Poet Opposed to Woman's Suffrage

Algernon Charles Swinburne, the famous poet, is hard at work on another book, a volume of essays, according to Theodore Watts-Dunton, in whose company the poet has celebrated the holiday season in the old-fashioned style, as they have regularly done for the last thirty years at the Pines, Putney Hill.

Mr. Watts-Dunton has given an interesting account of the day's conversation, from which it appears that Swinburne, unlike George Meredith, is opposed to the parliamentary franchise for women.

"They have recently shown," according to the poet, "that they are quite unfitted for an exercise of the vote. Theoretically women should be entitled to vote. We are all children of the same mother, Nature, and should be treated equally, but in practise I am afraid that the thing is wholly impossible."

Fields of Fairy Flax

Argentina takes the lead in flax seed production for the year 1908, the latest reports showing an acreage of 3,950,000, an increase of 15 per cent over the preceding year. Argentina is expected to contribute 1,250,000 tons of this seed. The United States, Russia, India and Argentina are the leading producers of flax seed in the world.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, January 4, 1909.

The Reward of Merit

It is probably true that when a man is paid his day's wages he is getting all from his employer that, strictly speaking, he is entitled to, and that when a man does a full day's work he is giving all to his employer that, strictly speaking, the latter is entitled to; nevertheless, few advanced thinkers will be found on the side of capital or labor in these days who will be willing to accept the proposition that these are the only terms of relationship that should exist between the employer and the employee.

That they are the only terms existing at this time in many instances is a fact too apparent to be ignored, but that they have gone out of existence lately in many quarters where they were supposed to be entrenched, and that they are gradually giving place to a recognition of mutuality of interests and to a more sympathetic understanding, are facts equally undeniable, and facts, also, that are full of encouragement for all those who look forward to the breaking down of class distinctions, class barriers and class prejudices.

Everything that tends to convince the worker that the employer's interests are his, and everything that tends to convince the employer that he is consulting his own when he is consulting the interests of his employee, will help to bring about better conditions in the industrial world.

For this reason the practice which is growing up in corporations throughout the country, and which is followed by the Boston Elevated Railway Company, and by other local establishments, of distributing money prizes, as rewards for meritorious service, at the beginning of the new year, deserves to be applauded. As a strictly cold business proposition, these employees, of course, have been paid for their services; they have been doing nothing more than their plain duty in performing their services faithfully, and their employers have been under no obligations to them whatever; but we shall all have arrived at a better state of mind than most of us have reached so far when we shall be as quick to recognize and appreciate merit as we are to criticize and condemn fault.

The kindly human touch may be a purely sentimental thing, but it is something that the great majority of mankind and womankind is looking for, and yearning for. A reward for every meritorious act, even though it took the form only of a smile of approval, would infuse confidence, hope and joy into the hearts of millions.

The corporations are not only doing a generous thing in rewarding their faithful employees, but, putting it on the very lowest ground, they are doing a very wise thing.

The Consequences of War

The Boston Daily Advertiser deserves to be warmly commended for taking the pains to extract from recent statistics concerning the state of the world's commerce certain facts usually overlooked by political economists, and for having the courage to present them to its readers in their true light.

The statistics referred to were collected by the department of commerce and labor, and show that the last fiscal year has been one of general loss of trade and general industrial depression. Of the twenty-five nations whose statistics are available to the department, nearly two thirds were in 1908 obliged to curtail their foreign purchases, and all but four of them sold less of their products to other nations. Omitting the United States, the monthly decrease in the imports of these countries amounted to fully $50,000,000, while the average monthly exports were smaller by $65,000,000 than in 1907.

In the same period the imports of the United States fell off about $300,000,000, and the exports about $150,000,000, which goes to show that while our loss was proportionately lower than that in many other lands, it was only, as the Advertiser points out, part of a world movement. Yet, in the face of this depression, it is shown that the conditions of crops and harvests were not remarkably unusual. Some cause, the Advertiser reasons, must, of course, be operating to clog the wheels of industry and trade, and it says:

> **The most notable and notorious cause, of course, was the immense war expenditure. In this country, between 60 and 70 per cent of the total government expenditure is now due to preparation for a future war or for debts incurred in past wars. Billions have been spent in the past decade alone, on these objects; and almost every cent so expended was raised by the taxation of the people. In other words, these billions would have gone to education, wages, internal improvements, if the enormous drain on the national resources had not to be met, each year. The wonder is not that the whole world has suffered from depression, during this craze for militarism, but that the depression has not been even greater.**

True enough! And another and even a greater wonder is that the people and nations do not see all this clearly, or seeing, that they do not put an end to a system which is responsible for a very large proportion of the world's ignorance, want and misery!

Archeology Abroad and At Home

Recently the clerk of the London (Eng.) county council read a paper before the historical society of that city on the "Evolution of London," in which the growth of the British metropolis from the earliest times was traced. Speaking of those who had carried on a certain line of investigation, the paper said:

> **About eleven feet beneath the modern surface they found three or four inches of debris of the fire of London in 1666. Below these there were Roman remains. Underneath these were British remains, and finally in the gravel of the river they came across the paleolithic, showing that the occupation of London stretched back to the earliest times.**

The extent of the area over which the borings or excavations were made by the investigators would go far toward determining whether the conclusions reached should or should not be accepted at their face value. That they are likely to be very misleading is shown with reference to the debris of the fire of 1666. The manner in which the debris of great conflagrations is disposed of is a subject that comes home to tens of thousands of Americans, and it involves a question which has been very frequently and interestingly dwelt upon in many of our local historical societies.

Take, for example, Chicago. Should the seeker after data similar to those collected in London carry on borings or excavations in the western metropolis 400 years hence, he will be amazed by many of his discoveries, not the least of which will be the finding of the debris of a great conflagration beneath a luxuriant growth of trees and foliage—beneath emerald sward and beauteous flower-bed—far removed from the scene of the fire of 1871, and covering, in fact, what must have been about the latter date the bed of Lake Michigan.

Similarly in Boston. Four hundred years hence the archeologist is likely to be greatly astonished and somewhat confused when carrying on borings or excavations in what we now call the Back Bay, to find buried far beneath the surface layers of cans, umbrella frames, hoop skirts and discarded kitchen utensils, above these layers of debris of a great conflagration, and above these layers of gravel intermixed with oyster and clam shells.

Similar experiences will fall to the lot of the archeologist in Baltimore and San Francisco in those days—say, along about 2309—when borings and excavations are made; and when papers are read by county clerks before historical societies of that period, describing the growth of the cities mentioned, and of other American cities not mentioned, it is doubtful if any of the members present will be familiar enough with the facts to explain that in former times we were a great people for carting the debris of our great fires, as well as other things for which we had no particular or immediate use, to places—somewhat remote from our business and residential centers—which we called dumps.

The bad spellers in the colleges are again coming in for a share of attention. Those who criticize the colleges for turning out bad spellers as usual forget that a man may spell beautifully, as he may write a charming hand, and yet be anything but an intellectual giant.

The Awakening of Turkey

It would seem as if the awakening of Japan from centuries of stupor, wonderful as it has been, bids fair to be eclipsed by the awakening of Turkey. The contrast between certain conditions existing in that empire up to a few weeks ago and those existing there today is almost unbelieveable.

It was only yesterday that Abdul Hamid, secluded in his palace, was beyond the reach of all save the most confidential of his advisers; today we find him not only taking an active part in the reformation of his government but actually making an after-dinner speech at a banquet given by him to the parliamentary deputies. Yesterday, a Turk who would dare to question the perpetuity of the system of which Abdul Hamid was a typical representative would be likely to find a resting place in the Bosphorus; today the humblest of Abdul Hamid's subjects may safely aspire to become one of those who shall not only make laws for the government of the empire but laws for the regulation of the conduct of its Emperor.

Abdul Hamid comes from a line of Ottoman rulers who have been faithful and fanatical believers in their divine right to govern, and yet we find him at this banquet practically acknowledging that this divine right is vested in the people. "I declare that I have devoted my person," he said, "with the help of the Almighty, to safeguarding the provisions of our constitution, and to guaranteeing those sacred rights; and in my capacity of Kaliph and as your sovereign I shall be the greatest enemy of any who may act in a contrary sense. May God aid us in our efforts to secure the prosperity and safety of our government and sacred fatherland."

Whether the Sultan was moved by internal or external influences to make such a declaration as this is of small importance in comparison with the circumstance that he made it on January 1 of the year of our Lord, 1909.

The possibility of it seemed centuries away a year ago. Verily, the world does move.

Sanity in Athletics

The news that the fund raised as a memorial for Gen. Francis A. Walker is to be devoted to the erection of a new gymnasium for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology draws attention to a subject which is rapidly becoming of the first importance in all quarters of the globe.

The human mind is so constituted that it seems incapable of permanently making a legitimate use of anything but must always eventually wander into excess. The gothic builder, developing his art from the rude hatchet work of the Norman, through the lancet period into the decorated, finally swamped himself in that sea of perpendicular elaboration which brought about, in the Renaissance, a return to the more severe classical type.

This is a single example, but to examples there is no limit. The history of athletics, indeed, furnishes its own warning. It is only necessary to recall the fate which befell the Olympic games when they passed into mere professionalism, or what came to happen in the amphitheater at Rome, to realize this. There is, of course, as everybody is aware, no fear of the brutality of the Roman boxing being revived. Public opinion, indeed, would not stand a return to the prize fighting of the last century, when, for "two mortal hours by the clock," Sayers stood up to Heenan with a disabled arm. But it is quite possible for a craze for athletics to interfere seriously with the purposes for which the great schools and universities of the world have been founded.

There is in these schools, and more particularly in these universities, an increasing number of boys and young men who have frankly no intention whatever of exerting themselves intellectually beyond the point which will enable them to remain where they are for the purpose of distinguishing themselves on the river or in the football field. Now this is not the main purpose of education, and it therefore constitutes a danger which it is as well to face. Nobody, except, perhaps, the actual bookworm who looks upon athleticism as a Fata Morgana for seducing young men from their studies, wishes to expel athletics from the universities. But most thoughtful people are coming to recognize that they must be the servant and not the master of the students. The Roman motto, "A healthy mind in a healthy body," sums up the desirable condition from the ordinary standpoint of the world, and there is no reason why, under proper control, a man should not be a great mathematician and a great oarsman at the same time. The combination has frequently been found possible. Intelligence is not limited in any direction. Athletics can be used as a discipline for the body as surely as learning as a discipline for the mind. The more scientifically this is grasped the more clearly the world will begin to understand what a man, who had known the Greek games and their lessons, meant when he wrote, "Ye did run well; who did hinder you that ye should not obey the Truth?"

Whistler

It is just about thirty years since the Grosvenor Gallery came into existence in London as a protest against the conventions of the Royal Academy. For a long time it was the habit to smile at it, and Mr. Gilbert had his quiet joke at its expense, in the "green-a-way, yallery, Grosvenor Gallery" young man of "Patience." That was the day of the sunflower and the esthetic craze, and for a time these things obscured the real drift of the new movement. Gradually, however, it began to be perceived that the new movement was something more serious than that; that it was, in short, a revolt against traditions which had lost their spontaneity, and become stereotyped. Then the usual thing happened, for the human mind is inherently Bourbon—learning nothing, yet forgetting nothing. The supporters of the old tradition became alarmed, and their fear manifested itself in untempered criticism, often degenerating into mere abuse. The bulk of this abuse fell on Whistler, partly because he was the most defiant of the innovators, but partially also because he had no sense whatever of the soft answer that turneth away wrath. The older school, however, was fighting a losing battle. Force and numbers they had on their side, but justice, backed as it always is by courage and enthusiasm, was on the other. As a result the inevitable came to pass. Human opinion veered slowly around. Whistler's pictures, which had been described as "a pot of paint thrown in the face of the public," were bought for the great galleries, and the world began to be in danger of praising him almost as indiscriminately as it had formerly abused him.

Today his work is finding what is probably its true level. And the foundation of memorials to him in London and Paris, and in his birthplace, in Lowell, Mass., shows how high a level that is. The London memorial, which is to take the form of an emblematic statue, by the greatest of contemporary French sculptors, will stand in the gardens of Chelsea Embankment, close to the vine-clad house and the house with the copper door, in which he made his London homes. The Paris memorial will consist of a replica of this statue of Rodin, and is the gift of the English committee, while the Lowell memorial, which has just been opened, is the wooden house in which he was born, which has been fitted up as a museum.

Whistler's faults may have been many, and he did not take much pains to hide them, but he was endowed with a sincerity in his art, a courage in the defence of it, and a confidence in the ultimate triumph of his ideals, which brought the victory such qualities always must.

Esperanto; Its Progress and Its Mission

Recently an effort was made to create the impression in a somewhat widespread manner that interest in the cause of Esperanto was waning, especially in this country. The contrary seems to be the case, if we may accept the statements of the secretary of the Esperanto Association of North America, and there is no apparent reason why we should not.

From this statement it appears the circulation of "Amerika Esperantisto," the official organ of the movement, increased 14 per cent in November last; the American Esperanto Company reports a continuous increase in its sales of literature and supplies; during last fall the American School of Esperanto was obliged to add to its staff of instructors; a new English-Esperanto dictionary of 548 pages has just been issued, and new works in the language are constantly appearing—all of which would go to show that the Esperanto cause is in a very flourishing condition.

However, there is additional reason for believing that the universal language movement is gaining rather than losing strength. Regular courses of study in Esperanto are being started in schools and colleges. In this connection the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Clark University and the Roxbury Latin School are particularly referred to. "This language," says the secretary, "is a live language. It has a literature larger than that of many countries whose language has been long in existence; it has thousands of followers in every country, and it has over fifty periodicals published in and for it."

It would be little less than an international misfortune if the interest in Esperanto should be permitted to wane. This movement for the establishment of a language which might be acquired with comparative ease by the people of all nations, has long since passed what was regarded as its critical stage. Attention has already been called in these columns to the large and successful gathering of students of Esperanto held in Berlin during the last year, and to the encouraging reports made at that meeting by representatives of all countries.

That the acquisition of the language carries with it practical advantages, and that these are certain to be increased, cannot be doubted, and yet the aim of the movement in its behalf is not altogether utilitarian. It must be clear to the most casual investigator that the spread of a universal tongue—the world-wide use of a common language—must contribute eventually and inevitably to a better understanding among the peoples of the earth and to their moral and spiritual uplift.

It Is for Boston to Say

Touching the new custom house for Boston, we see that certain newspapers and certain people are being influenced more or less unfavorably in their attitude toward the effort of the merchants' association to secure a larger congressional appropriation for a site, by what this or that person in Washington has to say about it.

This is not a matter that Washington is going to decide for Boston. It is a matter that Boston must decide for itself.

While it will be important to have Washington say the right thing about it later on, of far more importance is it that Boston shall say and do the right thing about it now.

If this city is going to be undecided with regard to the matter, if it is going to waver, if it is going to be discouraged and disheartened, then we might as well give up the contest not only for a better Custom House but for better things in general.

We do not believe that Boston will lose sight of its rights because certain persons in Washington are not willing to recognize them.

The Washington part of it will be the smallest part, if our own people are united and determined to have what they are justly entitled to.